THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 50. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE.

Particulars of the Last "Shake"—The Panic in Hotels, Schools, Churches, and Public Buildings.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of February 18 says:—

There was a very lively and disagreeably suggestive shock of earthquake yesterday, which, according to the observation of Thomas Tennent, occurred at 12 minutes and 23 seconds past 12 o'clock, M., with a duration of seven seconds, and a direction of southeast and northwest. It was sufficient to cause a general panic, but no damage was done to buildings, either public or private, so far as we could ascertain at the time of going to press.

The excitement at the City Hall, which was thronged with people, was intense, and a general stampede was made for the doors, as public confidence in the stability of that structure is not very strong. In the Police Court, the examination of a gambling case was about commencing. Lawyers, officers, and prisoners started for the door, but Judge Sawyer called out—"It is over; stop these men!" The bailiff obeyed, and shut the door. In a few minutes there was not many people remaining in the hall, and its vicinity was thronged. The prisoners in the basement were in a tight place, and felt more than ever the value of liberty.

At the hotels in the city the consternation was great. There was a universal stampede for the outside. Ladies and children screamed, and many of the former fainted, through fear and terror. Every street was black with people, before the shock had fairly ceased.

At the Washington Street Baptist Church there was a large congregation in attendance on funeral ceremonies. There was the silence of the tomb, and the choir had just struck up "The Rock of Ages," when the earth lifted and trembled. All knew instantly what was at hand. The pastor and congregation were seized with the impulse to run, and a rush was made for the door. Four or five ladies fainted and fell down in the aisles; others screamed and called for help. Several teams in front of the church ran away. Some of the ladies were put in carriages and conveyed home in an unconscious state. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

Immediately after the earth's trembling had subsided, the streets presented an interesting panorama. The man who was not frightened—but who still trembled from fear—could be seen talking and making gestures. Then there was the man who was sure great damage had been done, almost dislocating his neck to look at the upper stories of tall buildings and straining his eyes to find a shattered pane of glass. To him every little crevice appeared double its real size, and every other building seemed out of plumb.

A buxom matron of about forty-five summers was wending her way along Battery street, near Washington, when the shock commenced, and she was perfectly demoralized for the time being. Contrary to the general estimate of maternal feeling, she deposited her cherub on the curbstone and started off on a keen run. She subsequently remembered that she had left something behind, and returned for the babe.

It was fortunate that the shock occurred about the time for recess at the schools, so that many of the children were playing around in the yards. In the schools which were in session at the time, the teachers generally were cool and self-possessed, keeping the children under control.

At the branch of the High School and the Training School in the Jewish Synagogue on Sutter street, quite a panic occurred, and the shock is said to have been very vigorous. Several of the misses fainted, but no one was injured.

There are 600 young ladies attending the Rincon Girls' Grammar School, and we learn from Mr. Knowlton, Principal, that not one left her seat until the school was dismissed.

A reporter of the *Bulletin* was in the Harbor Police Station, on Davis street, near Pacific, conversing with several guardians of the peace. It is needless to remark that the shocks changed the current of the conversation. The buildings and piles swayed and creaked, but the waters of the bay showed no unusual commotion. The people around the wharves seemed little frightened, and evidently felt comparatively secure in their location.

The old Merchants' Exchange had some of the old crevices widened a little, but not enough to accomplish any harm.

Reading-room, chess-room, and magazine-room were quickly emptied of their occupants at the Mercantile Library, when the shock was felt, and the terrified men came pouring pell-mell down the broad stairway. Books were thrown aside, chessmen scattered in all directions, and the idea of "take care of yourself and never mind your neighbor" took instantaneous possession of every one. There was not time even for an exchange of opinions upon the probable extent of the danger. The rattling of chandeliers first proclaimed the vibration of the building, and those who gained the street first looked up with pallid faces, fearing to see the bricks come clattering upon them.

Those who were partaking of their mid-day meal in the Merchants' Exchange dropped knives and plates and rushed for the doors. From the rooms up stairs the men came rushing down, and California street was soon full, and the buildings deserted. In the entry the Bank of British North America, a woman leaned against a wall perfectly paralyzed with fear, and, by way of shutting out the danger, ostrich-like, she drew her shawl over her head and awaited the coming of the enemy.

A gentleman who had been enjoying his bath in the Occidental Hotel, appeared in the street in very natural state; ladies in their morning gowns, forgetting chignons, etc., joined in the stampade, and costumes were forgotten in the general panic.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

The Case of Hon. John T. Deweese—A Resolution for His Expulsion to be Reported to the House—The Prospects of Butler and Golladay.

A despatch from Washington, dated yesterday, says:—

The Military Committee held a long session yesterday, and took important action on some of the cases before them. It was decided to report a resolution of expulsion in the case of the Hon. John T. Deweese, member from the Fourth District of North Carolina. The facts in his case, as developed by the committee, are that he sold his naval cadetship to a Washington boy for $500, the boy testifying to the fact before the committee, and stating that he paid Deweese that amount of money. Mr. Deweese or his friends attempted to evade the responsibility, since the question came up in the House, by returning the money, but the evidence was so strong and conclusive that the committee have decided to close the case. The resolution, with the testimony, will be presented by General Logan to-morrow, and an effort will be made to procure a vote without debate or delay. It is not unlikely that Deweese will adopt the tactics of Whittemore, and resign in order to escape expulsion. In Whittemore's case, Deweese was one of those who did not vote on either side. The cases of Golladay of Kentucky, and Butler of Tennessee, are still before the committee. There is much conflicting testimony in each case, but the belief is general that resolutions of expulsion will be presented during the present week.

The Hon. John T. Deweese, to whom will probably be meted out the same measure of justice that befell Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina, was born June 4, 1835, in the State of Arkansas; but was educated in Indiana, and after studying law entered upon its practice in Pike county, in that State. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he entered the army as a private soldier, was promoted to the colonelcy of the 4th Indiana Cavalry in September, 1863, and at the close of the war was commissioned lieutenant in the 8th United States Infantry and stationed in North Carolina. He took part in the North Carolina Republican State Convention of the 27th March, 1867, and for such act was arrested and ordered to be tried before a court-martial by General D. E. Sickles, then commanding the Second Military district, but he was released from arrest by General Grant, and the court-martial was dismissed. He was appointed Register in Bankruptcy by Judge Chase, and resigned his commission in the regular army August 14, 1867. He was elected to the Fortieth Congress from the Fourth district of North Carolina, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,796 votes, against 13,556 votes for Rogers, Democrat.

Resignation of Deweese and Golladay.

A telegram in our third edition states that Mr. Deweese has resigned his seat in Congress, it is supposed to escape expulsion, as a resolution to that effect will shortly be offered in the House.

The Hon. J. S. Golladay, Representative from the Third district of Kentucky, has also resigned to escape expulsion. He was born in Lebanon, Wilson county, Tennessee, January 19, 1819; removed to Nashville in 1838, and thence to Kentucky in 1845; was a member of the State Legislature of Kentucky from the county of Logan in 1851 and 1852; was elected a State Senator in 1853 from the district comprising Logan, Simpson, and Butler counties. In August, 1867, was elected to the Fortieth Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elijah Hise, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, as a Democrat, receiving 9469 votes, against 2303 votes for Hobson, Republican.

BATTLE OF THE BLONDES.

Latest from the Front—The Blondes Interviewed by a Chicago War Reporter.

The scandalous Thompson-Storey affair is still a reigning sensation in the Chicago papers. The special war reporter of the *Post*, after giving a detailed account of the battle, says:—

There are many reports afloat concerning the scandalous affair, and opinions in regard to it are conflicting. It is reported that there were two carriages on the avenue, one of which contained the assailants and Mr. Archy Gordon; the other being occupied by four of Miss Thompson's friends. The assailants and Mr. Gordon state that there was only one carriage waiting for Mr. Storey's appearance. This carriage had been in waiting for some time. It is also reported that Misses Thompson and Markham went to the Sherman House yesterday afternoon in search of Mr. Storey, with the intention of cowhiding him.

A warrant was sworn out this morning by Mr. Storey for Mr. Gordon's arrest, on the charge of an assault with a murderous weapon, and the latter hearing of it, promptly went to the authorities and gave bail in $200 for his appearance when required to do so.

The reporter interviewed the principal actors in yesterday's tragedy, with a view to getting the bearings of the situation, as seen from the Blonde standpoint. Calling at the Matteson House, he sent to inquire if he could see Miss Thompson? Yes, he might, if he would excuse her being in a terrible muss. Of course he would, if she would excuse his hurry for an interview, etc. Miss Thompson was found in the midst of six huge trunks of the Saratoga pattern, with tills out, and with the gorgeous plumes and tinselry pertaining to *Forty Thieves* and *Ivanhoe* gushing from every portal.

Her face (it was about 2 o'clock P. M.) was very white, and her hair, natural in its texture, whatever may have been its chromatic history, is of an exceeding blondeness. Her manner is very simple, and more than ordinarily vivacious; her language comparatively circumspect, and rather more correct than that of actresses in general.

Thompson insists that Mr. Storey's first reply to her blow with the rawhide was a blow with his cane. The only mark which she shows, however, is a "barked" knuckle; while Mr. Henderson, whom she addresses as "Dear," and who is said to be legally entitled to that designation, shows a considerable contusion on the horizon between his hair and forehead. This, he says, he got in warding off a blow directed at Markham. In the same struggle Henderson lost a rawhide, which was intended for Weathersby, but that lady having declined to join in the assault, the rawhide was held by Henderson, and used in a struggle with Storey. Thompson alleges, with a shrug of the shoulder, and a shocked expression of countenance, that Storey repeatedly called her the most horrible names, and that it was following one of these that she leaped back from the carriage and got in an additional blow or two with the rawhide. She stoutly denies that the editor of the *Times* was held by any one when she inflicted these blows. She is sure she punished her man severely, and feels satisfied with the result. It is the first scrape of the kind, she says, in which she has ever been engaged, having never been attacked in such a way before.

The fair Lydia feels greatly cheered, she says, by the evidences of popular sympathy which have been coming in ever since the whipping occurred. Among those who have offered their testimony are several ladies living near the scene of the rencontre.

Pauline Markham was found in her room, having just returned from the rehearsal at the Opera House. She was dressed in a neat white white muslin wrap, and is as blonde as the other in respect to hair and skin; but she is much stouter, and looks younger. Miss Thompson appears anywhere from twenty-five to—well, there is no feminine age beyond twenty-five. Miss Markham was found mending the hat (a black velvet one) which the fatal cane of Storey so nearly demolished yesterday. She mentioned that she had a good deal of a "lump" on her head, but it had gone down. None of the blondes proper have been served with any additional warrants since yesterday, though it is understood that the charge has been changed to "assault with intent to kill." It looks as if the blondes would "come up smiling" at the trial to-morrow morning.

CARD FROM MR. GORDON.

To the Editor of the *Evening Post:*—

Pray allow me to make a little explanation in reply to the good tempered snap of the *Tribune* at my own personal heels. My share in the Storey whipping was comparatively an unimportant one. I was aware that there was every probability of such an event, and was also aware of the fact that Mr. Storey carried a revolver, with the avowed intention of shooting any member of the Thompson troupe who, to quote the *Times* of Wednesday, should take "direct and immediate measures of retribution and vindication." Knowing this, I was on hand, though rather too late to witness the overture of the performance. I had the pleasure of holding Mr. Storey's right arm when he made a blow at Miss Markham with a loaded stick, just as I would have done had the lady been the sister of my good tempered friend on the *Tribune*. This, with the hustling of Mr. Henderson into one the hack that appeared in the performance, was all I had to do with the fight. Mr. Storey did me the honor of rushing at myself afterwards, and making a feeble attempt to strike me over the head but as I arrested his arm, and so, I believe, broke his stick, I naturally have to complain of nothing but his intention. It was, doubtless, well meant, but nevertheless a failure.

As to my standing up and seeing my friends thrashed, the *Tribune* certainly has enterprise enough to get the start of my own knowledge. At all events, neither I nor my friends can recollect such an incident. Probably the *Tribune* man was there—hiding behind a tree—and saw it.

I have nothing to say about the case till the proper time. I am, however, abundantly satisfied with my "share" in the performance, and therefore am not particularly aggrieved by the *Tribune's* attentions. Yours, etc. A. D. GORDON.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Cotton quiet; sales of 600 bales middling upland at 23½. Flour—State and Western dull, and common grades favor buyers; Southern unchanged. Wheat—Winter in good milling demand and advanced 1c.; spring dull and declining; winter red Western, $1 29@1 30½. Corn scarce and advanced 1c.; new mixed Western, 90@96c.; new yellow Jersey, 98@98½c. Oats a shade firmer for State and dull for Western; State, 65@64c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $25 75. Lard dull; steam in tierces, 14½@15c. Whisky quiet; Western, $1 01½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Judges Read Agnew, and Sharswood.

The following judgments were entered this morning:—

Andrew Gilmore's appeal from the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at cost of appellant. Reed, J.

THE SAVINGS FUND CASE.

George West, Deputy Escheater, vs. The Philadelphia Savings Fund Society. Certificate from Nisi Prius in equity. Opinion by Agnew, J.

The claim of the Commonwealth to the surplus fund of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society is clearly unfounded. Neither the act of 26th April, 1855, relating to literary, charitable, and religious societies, nor the act of 17th April, 1869, for the escheat of equitable interests without a rightful owner, applies to this society. It has not the semblance of a charity. It is specifically a business corporation for pecuniary purposes; to receive deposits of money, invest them for the security of the depositors, and repay them with interest. The preamble sets forth, in precise terms, its sole purpose to be that of receiving and investing in public stocks, a substantial security on real estate, the small sums saved from the earnings of tradesmen, mechanics, laborers, servants, and others, and of affording to industrious persons the advantages of security and interest.

The charter authorizes the society to receive, take and hold real and personal estate by gift, devise and bequest, as well as by purchase, loan, deposit and advance. But all these modes of acquisition, whether by gift or purchase, are expressly declared to be for the "uses, ends and purposes" of the institution, which are pecuniary, and not charitable in any sense of the term, legal or popular. The words gift, devise, bequest and legacy, denote any additional means given to effectuate the purposes of the charter, and are not indicative of its purpose or design. These terms are used in many old charters to describe modes of acquisition, not ends to be subserved. In this charter they are evidently subsidiary to the power to invest to enable the society to strengthen its securities, by the use of all the various forms of assurance. If a father desire to reinforce the failing or doubtful security of his son, his aid might come in any of these modes.

Power is also given to the society to "improve and augment" its property, evidently for the purpose of creating a fund for increased security against losses and fluctuations in the value of investments. The rents, income, and profits of the property are to be applied to the "uses, ends, and purposes" of the institution, according to the rules and regulations of the society itself, made or to be made by it fully and effectually as it could be done by a *natural* person. This is a broad grant of power, vesting the fund to be created under this authority in the corporation itself, not for any particular *cestui que trust*, but for the general uses and purposes of the corporation. It cannot be said, therefore, to be property without an owner. It has not only a lawful owner, but a continuing, valuable, and special purpose to subserve. The property thus improved and augmented as a safety fund for the protection of depositors, the society is expressly authorized to hold, enjoy, and retain to the use and purposes of the institution, without any limitation whatever. Nor is danger to be apprehended from this large grant of powers, the Legislature having received the power to revoke and annul the corporation. The want of stockholders and prohibition on the corporators or managers to derive emolument from the fund does not rob the society of the express powers thus given. If there were no beneficial purposes to which the fund was devoted, the argument that it is without an owner might have some force. But the obvious purpose of producing a fund by improving and augmenting the property of the society is to furnish an adequate security for the repayment of deposits. The success attending the administration of the investment, in producing the large surplus now existing after nearly a century of good management, detracts nothing from the charter right to enjoy the accumulation for the true purposes of the society. Besides the internal evidence afforded by the charter itself, of the business character of the corporation for pecuniary purposes, the general Legislature of the State has heretofore classed such institutions with other business associations, such as banks, insurance companies, etc., for various purposes, such as taxes, unclaimed dividends, etc.

This being the true character of this society, it is obvious it is not the subject of escheat, and the proceeding to condemn its surplus fund (especially in a mode not prescribed by law) is illegal and injurious. Let us, then, examine the proceeding. The ninth section of the act of 1855 directs the proceeding to escheat property held by a corporation, contrary to the intent of that act, to be by "quo warranto, in all respects as is provided by law in the case of the resumption of any corporate franchise." Viewing this as a case of charity, the commission of the Auditor-General to the deputy-escheator is without authority and confers no power to proceed under the act of 1855.

If the proceeding be considered as under the act of 1869 to escheat property without a rightful owner, Another obstacle presents itself. The act of 1869 wholly omits to provide for its enforcement. If we might supply by intendment the mode of proceeding according to the act of 1787 because of the title of the act of 1869, as "a further supplement" to that law, yet the proceeding would be inapt and defective as applied to cases of trust property. Under the act of 1787 the inquiry is simply whether an intestate has died seized or possessed, without lawful heir or known kindred. It is true, it permits a claimant or party in possession to traverse the finding of the inquest, and thus to raise a question of property in a court of law, but the difficulty would be to apply this to the varied cases of trust. Can the property be seized and sold or rented by the sheriff, under process directed to him in the mode prescribed by the act of 1787?

This would displace the trustee who holds the legal title, is bound to use it to maintain the purpose of the trust, and whose title and control may have to remain in order to preserve the estate, and to protect ulterior contingent or alternative interests.

The proceedings under the act of 1787 would do to determine an ordinary question of property, but judicial intendments would be insufficient—it would require legislative power to adapt it to the peculiarities of a trust. Perhaps nothing short of equity powers would be available to mould the proceedings to suit the exigencies of each particular trust.

The proceeding to escheat the surplus fund being illgal both in its object and its mode, the Judge at Nisi Prius was right in enjoining it. The act is contrary to law, and is prejudicial to the interest of the society and its depositors. No one can doubt that an attempt to wrest from it its surplus fund with the apparent approbation of the Court must impair it and curtail its business, and might subject it to a ceasing of its deposits, forcing it either to suspend payment or to impair its assets, by the sacrifices necessary to maintain its solvency. We cannot view the proceedings of the Auditor-General and his deputy as that of a sovereign, to be resisted or to be arrested; but by reason of its entire want of authority, we must declare it to be illegal and void of sovereign sanction. Persons thus proceeding illegally do not represent the State, which is presumed to do no wreng, and therefore to be entertained, not because they are acting as agents or officers under its commission, but because they are proceeding in violation of right and contrary to law, and have no legal commission to do the act they are seeking to perform. The process of this court acts upon them individually, and not upon the State. The decree of the Court of Nisi Prius is therefore affirmed.

This is a most important decision, saving to the Savings Fund Society upwards of $700,000, which the Commonwealth sought to have escheated on the ground that it consisted of deposits the owners of which had died, leaving no lawful claimants to them.

Watson vs. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Agnew, J.

Mayor vs. Walter. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded. Sharswood, J.

McCalla vs. Ely. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

Wright vs. Burbank. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

Wiltbank vs. Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company. Appeal from the Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Decree reversed. Agnew, J.

Hildeburn vs. Curren. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded. Sharswood, J.

Dovey vs. Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company. Error to the Nisi Prius. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	39½
Con. Stock.....	95⅛	Western Union Tele	84½
do. scrip.....	93⅛	Toledo & Wabash R.	42⅜
N. Y. & Erie Rail...	25⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.ex d	62½
Ph. and Res. R.....	97⅛	Mil. & St. Paul pf.ex d	75⅛
Mich. South. & N. R.	85⅞	Adams Express.....	63¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	96	Wells, Fargo & Co....	21
Chi. and N. W. com..	69⅞	United States.....	51
Chi. and N. W. pref..	86⅞	Tennessee 6s, new.	65⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.....	119⅛	Gold.....	115⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	91	Market heavy	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Work to be Resumed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard—The Rodes-Viejo Land Patent.

Important from South America—The Revolution in Guatemala—Terrible Condition of Paraguay.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cuba and the Recent Activity at the Navy Yard.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—It has recently transpired what was cause of the unusual activity for several months past at the navy yards in fitting out old and new naval vessels, and which has caused so much speculation and comment, and by many was supposed to be connected with the proposed acquisition of St. Domingo. It is true the acquisition of St. Domingo was one of the causes, but not the principal one, as it is now positively known that the speedy and extensive preparation of naval vessels, for which the Secretary of the Navy has been severely censured in some quarters, was in obedience to the orders of the President. The President had long since come to the conclusion to take decided grounds in the matter of Cuban affairs, in fact was about recognizing the insurgents as belligerents, and with that intention in view, deemed it important that our navy should be in such a condition as to sustain and defend the act; hence the Navy Department, in its activity and large expenditures, was but obeying the President's orders. The President was only restrained from carrying out his intentions by the very strong protestations of certain of his advisers.

Work in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Secretary Robeson has issued orders to resume work in the construction and repair and steam engineering departments of all the navy yards on the first proximo, and in the steam engineering departments of all the naval stations. At the Philadelphia Navy Yard nine hundred of the former employes will be taken on in the construction branch and seventy-five in the steam engineering branch. Great care is to be exercised in the selection of those to be employed.

The Benicia and the Asiatic Fleet.

The United States steamer Benicia, Commander S. Nicholson, has orders from the Navy Department to proceed from Portsmouth, N. H., to Singapore, through the Straits of Sunda, and report to Rear-Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic fleet. She will doubtless stop *en route* at Rio de Janeiro for supplies, etc., and after leaving that place will visit Cape Town on special public business; will then go to Natal, east of Cape Colony, and from thence join the fleet. The entire passage will be made under sail. It was the original intention of the department to have this vessel take the route through the Suez Canal, but special business prevented.

The Rodes-Viejo Patent.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, has decided in the matter of the Rancho Visitacion, Guadaloupe Rodes Viejo, not to proceed in the endeavor to annul the patent, and has recommended to Attorney-General Hoar that "no further action should be taken in the premises." The Attorney-General has, however, directed the matter to be argued before him by Edmond L. Goold for Plore Bayesque et al. for the patent, and Hughes, Denver, and Peck in opposition. This is regarded only as a means of correcting a mistake.

Superscription of Letters.

A petition numerously signed by the most prominent business men in New York has been sent to this city, addressed to the Postmaster-General and the Post Office Committees of both houses of Congress, setting forth that postal reform should commence with the superscriptions of the letters passing through the mails. Postmaster-General Holt, appreciating the value of the invention combining the black lines with the ordinary letter envelope, directed the incorporation of the new improvement with the stamped letter envelopes issued by the Post Office Department. The petition says:—"The omission of all reference to this improvement in the recent advertisement for proposals to supply the stamped envelopes has created an impression upon the public mind that it is to be finally abandoned by the Government. Against such a measure, if contemplated, the undersigned beg leave to respectfully remonstrate."

The omission of reference in the advertisement for the supply of such ruled envelopes is explained by the fact of its being a patented improvement. The petition was to-day laid before the Postmaster-General after being shown to the Senate Post Office Committee.

FROM EUROPE.

The Indian Cable in Operation.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The submarine cable from Bombay, India, to Aden, at the month of the Red Sea, has been successfully laid by the steamship Great Eastern. This link places England and her Indian colonies in direct telegraphic communication. Messages from Bombay of to-day's date have been received here.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 28—11:30 A. M.—Consols, 92⅝ for both money and account. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 90⅜; of 1865, old, 89⅞; of 1867, 88⅜; 10-40s, 85¾. Erie Railroad, 22; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 29⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜@11½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Linseed Oil declining; sales at £31 15s. Tallow firmer but not higher.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 28—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝, and for account, 92⅜; Ten-forties, 86. Illinois Central, 11⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—1 P. M.—Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 26th inst. since the last report, 5000 bales.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 87c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 28.—Petroleum opened quiet at 59f. 73c.

PARIS, Feb. 28—Evening.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes 73f. 95c.

HAVRE, Feb. 28.—The cotton market opened quiet and steady for both on the spot and afloat. Sales on the spot at 137f. 50c.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Darien Canal Survey.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, brings $18,500 in treasure from California and Isthmus dates to the 19th inst. The gunboat Nipsic was to leave Aspinwall in a few days for Caledonia Bay to commence the survey for the Darian Canal, for which a number of laborers had been engaged. The storeship Guard was expected at Caledonia Bay shortly.

The Guatemala Revolution.

Advices from Guatemala state that the revolutionists were badly defeated and routed by the Government troops at Palencia on the 23d of January. Peace had been restored to the country. The treaty between Colombia and the United States for a canal across the Isthmus now needs only the signature of the United States Commissioner, who is expected shortly at Bogota.

Earthquake at Panama.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Panama February 2.

Popular Outbreak at Montevideo.

Valparaiso dates to January 12 have been received. There is nothing new from Chili. At Montevideo a revolution, headed by General Ludrez, is reported, but no particulars have been received. Business there is completely paralyzed.

Terrible State of Affairs in Panama.

The whole of Paraguay is represented to be in a sad state. The people are dying from want and starvation in the provinces, and in the city of Asuncion, the Italian Consul, with whom was deposited for safety a large amount of treasure by wealthy families, when Asuncion was captured by the Allies, had attempted to leave with the treasure, but was caught and compelled to disgorge.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Feb. 28, 1870.

The week opens with a light demand for loans and a full supply, so that rates continue at about the nominal rates asked and obtained during the past week. The supply at the banks is not or does not appear so large as a week ago or more, but there is plenty for regular customers, with something to spare for outside borrowers. The street operators experience some difficulty in disposing of all their loanable funds, and the rates are merely nominal for many of the transactions reported. Round sums are being advanced daily at 5 per cent. on 60 or 90 days' paper, but the regular rate for this grade of acceptances is about 6 per cent. and moderate enough.

There is another "bearish" feeling in the gold market this morning, and though every effort was made at the opening to force up the premium, the highest point attained was 116⅜, soon after the opening, but rapidly dropping until it reached 115¼, when it rallied until it stood at 115⅝ about noon.

Government bonds are rather quiet here, but the market is very steady, and prices generally show an advance of ⅛@⅝ on closing quotations of Saturday.

The Stock market was fairly active, but prices were unsteady. City sixes were stronger. Sales of the new issues at 101⅝.

Reading Railroad was dull, opening at 49, but during the First Board declined to 48⅝, but closed at 48¾@48⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad was in good demand, selling as high as 57; Minehill Railroad sold at 51⅝@51¾, and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 40½. 115 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 75 for Norristown, and 36½ for North Pennsylvania.

The balance of the list was overlooked. A sale of Ocean Oil was made at ½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000	City 6s, N...	101⅜	100 sh	Reading R...	48@48¼
$100	do.....	101¾	100	do.....	b60. 49
$5000	do.....	b3. 101⅜	100	do.....	b60. 49
$1000	do.....	b3. 101¾	100	do.....	48⅞
$1000	Leh V R n bds reg. lots.	96	1100	do.....	48@48¼
			200	do.....	2d. 48⅜
11 sh	Penna R.....	56¾	100	do.....	48⅜
100	do.....	s30. 56¾	100	do.....	48⅜
167	do.....	s. 57	200	do.....	48⅜
100	do.....	b30. 57	500	do.....	48⅜
100	do.....	57	100	do.....	48@49
7 sh	Norrist'n R..	75	100	do.....	b60. 48¾
100 sh	O C & A R R.	49¾	500	do.....	48¾
4	do.....	49¾	200	do.....	48¾
100	do.....	b60. 49½	300	do.....	s. 85. 48¾
100 sh	Ph & E.....c.	27¾	100	do.....	s5. 48¾
100 sh	Lit Sch R.....	49½	100	do.....	s5. 48¾

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@117½; 5-20s of 1862, 114¾@115¼; do., 1864, 113¾@113¾; do., 1865 113¾@114; do., July, 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. do., 1867, 112¾@113⅛; do. 1868, 112¾@112½; 10-40s, 111¼@111¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111@111¼. Gold, 115⅞.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@117½; do., 1862, 114¼@115¼; do. 1864, 113¾@113¾; do. 1865, 113¾@114; do. 1865, new, 112¾@113⅛; do. 1867, do. 112¾@113⅛; do. 1868, do., 112¾@113¾; 10-40s, 112¼@112½; U. S. 30 Year per cent. Currency, 111@111¾; Due Comp. Int Notes, 19; Gold, 115¾@115½; Silver, 114@115. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $845@855; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $950@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $710@720.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116¾; 5-20s of 1862, 114@114¼; do. 1864, 113¾@113¾; do. 1865, 113¾@113¾; do., July, 1865, 112@112¼; do., July, 1867, 112¾@112½; do. July, 1868, 112¾@112¾; 10-40s, 111¼@111¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111@111¼. Gold, 115¾@116.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	116¼	10·27 A. M.	116
10·01 "	116⅜	10·30 "	115⅞
10·03 "	116⅜	10·41 "	115¾
10·05 "	116⅜	11·01 "	115⅞
10·07 "	116⅜	11·03 "	115⅞
10·10 "	116⅜	11·10 "	115⅞
10·15 "	116⅜	11·26 "	115¼
10·23 "	116⅛	12·55 M.	115¾

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The absorbing feature of interest during the week was the course of the gold market, and it was evident that the gold question will continue to attract unusual attention in the immediate future of all the markets. The decline to 115¾ on Saturday was the result of a heavy pressure of sales beginning when gold made its first dip under 120. The very contrast between the latter figure and that at which gold had been ruling in the previous year was the stimulus to heavy purchases on all sides in the expectation among speculators that a reaction would ensue, and among the importers and the public that gold at such a price was cheap. But unfortunately for such calculations, no account was taken of other influences at wo-k to produce a decline. The fact that with the general prosperity of the country, the reduction of the national debt and the enhancement of American credit in Europe the premium was inevitably destined to extinguishment was overlooked. With our immense exports of cotton, produce, and bonds the demand for gold became limited to that arising from day to day for the payment of customs. Of the few millions of specie exported since January only a few thousand dollars have been actual shipments of American coin. The tables made up each week are delusive in showing the real extent of the deportation, for as New York is the great entrepot between Europe and the whole American Continent the item of such shipments is constantly filled with the interchange of specie between England and her colonies, France and Mexico and Spain and South America. The speculative hope of reaction has also been steadily disappointed. During the decline of the week the market was so inelastic that the few 'bulls' who had the courage to step in to buy for a reverse movement were either cheated entirely or rewarded with light profits. The two Houses of Congress played shuttlecock with a resolution about inflation, but the results were very meagre in staying the downward tendency. Surprising as it may be to the most conservative of us, the fact is only more and more evident that the day of specie payments is not far distant. The most healthy feature in the decline has been the absence of speculative causes. Had gold dropped under a pressure of sales from the 'bears' who sell gold which they have not, but hope to buy back at a lower price, resulting from their intimidation of holders, little importance could be attached to the movement and little faith invested in the permanency of the fall. But gold has dropped from natural causes. The props which held it up were undermined by the influences of enhanced national credit, and broke from beneath it. Nothing but speculative influence can now put gold back again, and the only influence likely at this time to change the current is a 'bear' effort to further depress the price and thus occasion an unnatural demand for the precious metal. The market is now in that state that overselling it would produce a strong reaction and defeat the speculation. The chances of the success of 'bull' movement lie only in such an oversold condition. The clearances on Saturday exhibited a marked decline from those of Friday, suggesting the inference that transactions were curtailed through a cautious apprehension of this fact.

"Inasmuch as the natural tendency of gold is to still lower prices, would it not be well on the part of Congress to appoint a special committee with instructions to investigate the feasability of resumption on the Fourth of July next, and thus put at rest the vexed question before the termination of 1870? The reasons that have been operative against specie payments heretofore are now less pointed. The great gold smash of last September has rendered our importers more than usually conservative. The only persons who could suffer are a few importers and a few of our cotton and produce merchants. The extinction of the premium between now and July 4 would tell less heavily upon the trade of the country for the reason that the great bulk of our cotton and produce has been shipped. We should thus strike the happy median line between the last of our exports in summer and the next instalment of our imports in the fall. With gold at par in the autumn a new impetus would be given to enterprise over the whole country. Capital would lose its caution and labor be in demand. A thousand and one engagements which are now in abeyance through the contingencies of a decline in gold would be entered into with promptness and spirit. The nation would resume the activity of the days before the war. The fear that prices will decline with gold is exaggerated. With gold at par we should have a thousand millions of money to set the enterprise of the whole country in operation. While we are so abundantly supplied with capital prices cannot yield so greatly as to fall back to the figures of old times. Prices have gone up all over the world. With us they are three or four times as great as before the war, because we have three or four times as much money. It is the history of the world that money becomes cheaper as countries grow older."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.—Cloverseed is inactive, and prices favor buyers. Sales at $7·50@8 from wagons, and $8·12½@8·25 from commission houses—the latter rate for choice. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·25.

The tone of the Flour market, in sympathy with that of wheat, is firm, but there is very little demand, except from the home consumers, who purchase to a moderate extent. Sales of 6@700 barrels, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·62½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6, the latter rate for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@5·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6; and fancy brands at $6·25@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·75.

There is some demand for Wheat at full prices, but inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·23@1·25, and 1000 bushels York

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE SCHEME OF POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Orton's clear, strong, and logical statement to the Senate Committee on Post Offices, ought to give a quietus to the mischievous project which that committee has lately entertained for throwing upon the Government the business of telegraphy.

European powers have always been accustomed to do many things through governmental machinery which our political system has left to private enterprise. The centralization of power in those States, and the custom of their people to look to official authorities for commercial schemes which we here leave to the community, renders all analogies of this sort suspicious at the outset.

When, in addition, the matter inquired about pivots on a question of distance, the folly of comparing what can be done in Belgium, Switzerland, or even in Great Britain, with what must be done in the vast area of our Union, is manifest. The countries cited to the committee in order to persuade our Government to embark on a kind of business it has never yet attempted are the most thickly settled in Europe. The amount of telegraphic business possible for every mile of wire set up is exceedingly great; but to compare this with the waste places over which our lines are in great part run—thousands of miles to East, West, North, and South—is preposterous. And then, besides the difference in population and in quantity of trade to the square mile, the difference in actual area between a little country that would hardly make a good-sized American State, and which could be covered with a network of telegraphs at small expense, and our continent washed by two oceans, and stretching from the Lakes to the Gulf, should bar such hostile comparisons.

The lavish outlays of the existing companies have been disingenuously cited against them. The truth is that for a vast area like our country the only hope of competing in public works with older powers is to stimulate enterprise with the hope of reward, and make capital prompt to endure unusual expenses. To snatch away the possibility of reward when the work is done is to kill all enterprise.

Again, in this deceptive and fanciful analogy, the rates in this country are represented as being higher than in Europe. Mr. Orton's statistics absolutely disprove this assertion. "The rates are not higher in the United States, according to distance, than in *any* European country, and are lower than in several." The average rate between New York and thirty-seven principal cities, is one and one-tenth mills per mile; that between London and thirty-two principal cities in Great Britain is two and one-tenth mills per mile under governmental telegraphy. Between the principal cities in Baden, the rate averages four mills per mile; in Belgium, it is two and five-tenths mills; in Holland, three and nine-tenths. In Paris, they approach nearer our rates, the average being one and two-tenths mills per mile; and the population of France is almost identical with ours, namely, forty millions, though much more concentrated. Besides all this, the night rates in this country are just about one-half the average rates for like distances charged in any European country.

The most cogent and important part of Mr. Orton's statement, however, is that referring to the difference of rates depending on the quantity of business in the region. It should seem hardly necessary to show to any merchant who knows how a very large order for any article can be filled at a lower rate than a small order, why this discrepancy exists. But Mr. Orton's reply was that the Post Office itself annually receives $3,000,000 over its expenses in the Eastern and Middle States, while the Southern division shows a deficit of $1,400,000, and the Western a deficit of $1,000,000 more; and he appeals to the Government whether a private corporation could be expected to perform telegraphic service at the same rate there, where even letter service shows a deficit, at the same rates as at the East. The Government, in undertaking it at a lower rate, would have the same deficit.

In fine, Mr. Orton declares that, if the same privilege be conceded to his company that is to be conceded by the new bill to Mr. Hubbard's company, namely, freedom from Government taxes, he will at once reduce all the present rates by one-seventh, which represents the tax. Again, give the present companies the free right of way along railways in all the States, which Mr. Hubbard's bill proposes for the new company, and one-seventh more will be taken from the rates. And, when this is done, Congress is welcome to arrange for the reduction of rates after paying ten per cent. to the stockholders. Unjust and contrary to the spirit of our Government as it would be to interfere, the sincerity of this proposition will serve to strip some of the sophisms from the scheme of postal telegraphy.

RECEPTION OF SEWARD.

From the N. Y. World.

A scurrilous morning sheet in this city—which, amid its vulgar ribaldry upon good men, deifies Stanton as a political saint, and would have had Fitz John Porter hung, for no other reason than that the Lincoln administration needed a political victim to divert attention from its crime of removing McClellan from command of the army and elevating Pope—was touter for a public reception to Mr. Seward by the city authorities. It talked in this style:—

> Now, let the people prepare to do their part; and by people we do not mean the wealthy classes alone, but the great mass—the industrious and honest myriads, the genuine democracy of the metropolis. Mr. Seward comes here crowned with years, ripe in experience, a thorough democrat, and, above all, an American. Let us remember his services to the country and his sufferings in her cause; let us call to our mind his long struggles in favor of freedom and equal rights; let us inspire ourselves with the recollection of his noble, philosophic eloquence, and hail his coming among us as that of a man whom men of all parties and creeds gladly combine to honor.

It may suit the purposes of the ring, for whose enlargement so as to take in Republican politicians in Albany and in this city the public is largely indebted to leaders of the Seward wing of the radicals, to laud the political deeds of the returning traveller from Alaska; but "the genuine democracy" will be likely to reflect a little.

The echoes of the "little bell" have not quite died away.

There are those in this city who have not yet forgotten the rude insolence with which Mr. Seward—with purpose aforethought, as is capable of proof, to thrust in Fort Warren as a political prisoner an ex-President of the United States, lately deceased, whose name and memory are fondly cherished by the Democratic masses—charged Franklin Pierce, on the pretext of an anonymous letter, with being a member of a secret league, the purpose of which was to destroy this Union, and in the end, when the accused, defying his partisan malice, dared him to the worst, slunk back like a whipped cur into the recesses of the State Department, under cover of its then congenial chief clerk.

There are Democrats who remember how that Seward endeavored to make Stanton "divine," sanctioned all his deeds of infamy, and endorsed to the utmost all his dogmas in respect to the authority of the Federal Government, under the *war power*, to strip away from a civilian, troublesome to the administration in a political sense, all the guarantees of the Constitution in respect to individual rights, wrest him from his home, deprive him of his property, and cast him into dungeons so fetid and filthy that those of Venice under ground were airy palaces in comparison.

If there be any Democrat who has ceased to be mindful of what Seward and Stanton together did in that hour of woe, let him turn to the Bureau of Military Justice for decisions of that pliant tool of both, Judge Advocate-General Holt, and read how a civil court in a loyal State had no jurisdiction, in time of war, to try a soldier for murder, burglary, or larceny; that persons accused of interference with voting by soldiers could be tried by a military court; that trial by jury in Indiana must give way to the war power; that the authority of the administration to suppress by force a Democratic newspaper in New York rested on as solid foundations as the right to bombard the enemy's fort at Richmond; that a military commission was useful in civil causes, because of "the extended reach" and "wide scope" it could cover, and could make "the most complete and reliable disclosure of the inner life" of witnesses. Much of all of this was swept away by the Supreme Court in Milligan's case; but it still lives to show what ideas of civil liberty Seward and Stanton each had. Let those who sanction such doctrines make haste to fall down in adoration before their co-originator, co-administrator, and, for all the public knows, their vindicator ever since the Supreme Court has stamped them out.

In respect to Mr. Seward's eminent services to his country while Secretary of State, in what great acts do they consist? That his writings in the Department of State were great in quantity we admit. But in what else? Certainly not in literary merit. In all the voluminous despatches which he addressed to his diplomatic agents abroad, touching the origin and effect of the great Rebellion, there is not one which, in precision, clearness, directness, earnestness, and elevated patriotism, compares with that from Secretary Black, dated February 28, 1861, in which he calls the attention of our foreign ministers to the great social and political convulsion then felt to be imminent, and prescribed their duty. In the early part of Mr. Seward's labors as Secretary of State there were two objects desirable to be attained by this country: one was to prevent the recognition of the seceded States as belligerents, and the other to effect a complete prohibition of privateering, with immunity of private property on the high seas. In both of these Mr. Seward pitiably failed.

For Mr. Seward's conduct in the matter of the Trent, we are at a loss to see how Democrats are to render to him distinguished honor. The seizure of the Rebel commissioners was formally approved at the time by Edward Everett, Lewis Cass, and Caleb Cushing. Moreover, Secretary Welles congratulated Captain Wilkes (November 30, 1861), by a public order, for the great public service which he had rendered in "the capture of the Rebel emissaries." This order could not have been issued without advice of the then Attorney-General. But yet Mr. Seward, when the peremptory demand came from England to apologize or adopt the act *within seven days*, our Secretary of State backed down upon the lawyer's dodge that Wilkes did not bring in the steamer for adjudication.

In the management of the Alabama claims his conduct could not command the approbation of even one of his Republican friends in the Senate. Indeed, but one Senator of any political party undertook to vindicate it. Certainly that affords not much claim to civic glory.

Do our fellow-citizens of Irish extraction find anything to applaud in his treatment of Fenian prisoners in Great Britain? or do law-respecting citizens, of any race, intend to sing plaudits to the kidnapping extradition of Arguelles?

As for the brutal injuries Mr. Seward received in Washington by an assassin's hand, we would hasten to express our denunciation of the crime and sympathy for the victim. But that has been already done in no half-way manner, and is an affair quite different from Democratic approval of Mr. Seward's political acts as Secretary of State and as Senator.

THE STATE OF PARTIES—THE DEMOCRATIC CHANCE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Democrats are in power now in this State for the first time in many years. The election of Seymour during the war was a spasmodic declaration of dissatisfaction with the way in which the great contest was carried on, and that single term must be looked upon as an accidental lapse in an exclusion that dates far beyond it. Considering the rapidity with which events follow one another in this age, the experience that is crowded in a little time, and the readiness with which, in our political system, the people can express their appreciation of party conduct by a complete change of administration, it must be conceded, first, that the long exclusion of the Democracy from power indicated a deep dislike of the conduct of that party and distrust of its promises; and second, that the final acceptance of a Democratic administration, despite that deep dislike and distrust, shows the existence of the highest degree of popular disgust with the other party. We find, therefore, that we are, politically, at a state of dead low water. The people have small faith in either party. Utterly disgusted with the Republicans, extending a very timid confidence to the Democrats, they have trusted the latter in the hope that a long period for penitence and reflection may have shown them the necessity of acting on their good behavior.

It is very plain what should be the primary thought with the party that has attained power in such circumstances. It has the future to a great degree in its hands. Party expediency itself must, then, suggest the necessity of governing well; for if it then makes wise use of its opportunity it will regain the popular favor, and may keep it indefinitely. This seems to have been perceived by the Tammany leaders in the late entrance to power of the party in this State. They were prepared to do all that the corrupt state of their party would permit toward a healthy reorganization of our city government. They saw that as misrule was most evident here—as the results of bad legislation were most flagrant in the enormous villany with which we were governed—that an honest reconstruction of our municipal government was a good starting point. Hence their proposed new Charter. As we understand it, they offered that to the party as a proposition, and were disposed to let party wisdom and spirit act upon it, looking upon no one point as essential save the great point of Democratic principle that gave the government of the city into the hands of the people of the city. With this laid down as a corner-stone they seemed fairly at the foundation of their structure. But discord came among the builders, and where there is not harmony in such labor there is but little progress. The same marplot that sought to destroy the Democratic unity for Seymour on the eve of the Presidential election adopted a not dissimilar course with regard to the present efforts of the party leaders, and for private feud or spite sought to distract and prevent the attempts of the recognized leaders to do what they deemed wise for the good of the party. Its efforts in this way have evidently failed and come to naught, and its astonishing endeavors to make a sensation end in contemptible disaster, since it is pretty clear that the differences between members of the Legislature from which it caught its hint are reconciled.

It is to be hoped that the Democracy, from such an incident, may see the necessity for circumspection, and will be the more cautious and conciliatory in view of such evidence, that free lances of every sort—the unscrupulous Bohemians of politics generally—will lose no opportunity to make capital out of their little differences. They have no distance to give if they expect to make their success in New York the basis of an attempt to secure the country in 1872. There is, it is true, some sign of division among the Republicans, but it is not to be forgotten that this party has a rallying point in General Grant. It is a great piece of political capital for any party to possess a national man. Grant has not shown himself much of a politician so far; neither did he for a long while much overtop the average of men as a soldier. He has the better part of his term before him. He has his war history, and he may have a magnificent financial story to lay before the country ere his time runs out. With these points in favor of the Republicans, the Democracy must make a wonderfully good use of its control of the Empire State to give its national contest much promise.

WORKINGWOMEN—THEIR WAGES AND HOMES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The contributor who tells our readers something of workingwomen and their wages, has made so careful a study of her subject and taken such wise means to inform herself upon it, that her statements, much as they differ from the staple assumptions of the newspapers, must be received with respectful consideration. The distress of workingwomen is not to be relieved by taking for granted that they are uniformly underpaid, and demanding that their wages shall be raised. If it is true that while the capable and industrious can earn as much as their labor is worth, and with due care can live decently upon their earnings; if it is true that women are sorely wanted in respectable avocations which a false pride bars them from entering; if it is true that the effort to provide them with cheap and comfortable homes is partially a failure because after the homes are built the women will not live in them, then for the relief of the present distress we must try means far different from those we have been trying. Observe, our contributor does not question that misery enough exists among the workingwomen. There are the feeble, the naturally incapable, the widows burdened with young children, the girls upon whom disabled parents depend for support, and there are finally hundreds of that unfortunate class, found among both sexes, who with all the will and the fitness to work, are invariably pushed to the wall in the scramble for place. How to relieve these poor creatures is always a problem, but it is one which does not belong to the woman question alone, for there are thousands of men in distress through the same or analogous causes. We know moreover that there is a world of misery which lies hidden from the light; there is starvation in dismal hovels which the step of the social economist never approaches, and the Song of the Shirt is droned from weary week to week in garrets which few of us know anything about. For all this it is true, as the writer of our article asserts, that thousands of families are ready to give easy work with good wages to respectable women, and the respectable women will starve on sixpence a day rather than take it. It is true that a great deal of the misery of the female working class is owing to an absurd feeling that domestic labor is degrading, and that "social position" is one of the first necessities of life. So while some departments of industry are overcrowded others are in absolute want of workers.

Whether anything can be done to disabuse poor American women of these erroneous ideas we are by no means certain. At any rate the evil is likely to be exaggerated by eloquent reformers who decry the drudgery of household labor, and believe that woman is never so much a slave as when she is looking after the kitchen and the nursery. But while they are doing mischief in one way, we can perhaps do some good in another. The problem of cheap homes for workingwomen is not solved yet. The causes which have disturbed the few experiments thus far made can be ascertained, and the difficulties can doubtless be remedied. We can make these homes more home-like; we can hide the features which give them the hated aspect of charitable institutions; we can possibly modify irksome rules and remove a few unnecessary restraints. The rates of wages are pretty certain in the long run to regulate themselves on the tolerably just basis of the law of supply and demand, in spite of anybody's interference. But homes for the workers can be provided by benevolent enterprise, and provided in such form that no woman who accepts their benefits need feel that she accepts an alms.

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No. 326 CHESNUT Street, 1 17 Philadelphia.

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1863. DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE. AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR. For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

E. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN B. COPE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 26 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 26 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11] No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALITY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER OVER ALWAYS DRY. Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 29] No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

MACHINERY.

PATENT NON-CONDUCTOR

Harris' Fire-Proof, Heat-Retaining Covering for Marine and Stationary Boilers, Heaters, Steam Pipes, and Cylinders.

This invaluable material is far superior to any other covering that has been heretofore used. It can be applied by the parties themselves, and removed, if necessary, for repairs to boilers, pipes, etc., and replaced without in the least detracting from its efficiency.

Sections applied free of charge to test its merits.

Its advantages over hair felt and the cements heretofore used show at once. All orders left with KELLY, HOWELL & LUDWIG, MACHINERY AGENCY, No. 917 MARKET STREET. 2 10 thstulm* PHILADELPHIA.

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Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE "CATCH-WORD" LEDGER INDEX.

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Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

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HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE, No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS, GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS, GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS, GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS, GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, LADIES' MERINO VESTS, LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS, LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS, CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR, GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL, No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 3 26

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Antwerp, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 12, 12 Noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 19, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$35
To London..... 105 | To London..... 40
To Paris..... 115 | To Paris..... 43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold. | STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax..... 20 | Halifax..... 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.... 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.... 30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and NORFOLK WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE. First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS. (Including railway tickets, furnished on board.) First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27] No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., Agents at Savannah. 1 4

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Steamship PROMETHEUS, will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, On THURSDAY, March 3, at 6 A. M.

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., 2 8] Dock Street Wharf.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 22d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, 1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.

For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 1 4 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, 1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to W. M. BAIRD & CO., 3 26 No. 123 South Wharves.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A stable on Nicholson street, above Cherry and below Seventh street, was damaged by fire to the extent of about $300, early yesterday morning.

—On Saturday afternoon forty of the Mint employes were discharged, in consequence of orders received from Washington. About one-half of the number are ladies.

—The taxes received on Saturday last at the Receiver of Taxes' office amounted to $165,098·66; previously received, $928,585·52; total for five days, $1,093,684·18, an increase on the first five days of last year of $207,000.

—The captain of the bark Isaac R. Davis had a further hearing before United States Commissioner Clarke on Saturday, upon the charge of cruelty to a seaman, and was discharged from custody.

—The dedication of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, Thirty-eighth and Bridge streets, took place yesterday. The opening discourse was delivered by Rev. Bishop Simpson, D.D., Rev. R. T. Ives, of Auburn, N. Y., and Rev. H. A. Cleveland, pastor of the church officiated in the after part of the day.

—Mr. James N. Calely, of this city, National Councillor of the Order of United American Mechanics, has issued a proclamation to the effect "that the 8th day of July next will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the order, and that the State Council of Pennsylvania, having recommended that the day should be appropriately observed, therefore it is recommended that a general celebration of the day be held by the various councils in such manner as they may deem appropriate."

—On Saturday evening Special Officer Wood, with a bench warrant issued by one of the Quarter Sessions judges in his pocket, attempted to arrest Frank Moran, who was on the point of leaving for Baltimore. The charge against Moran is that he kept a gambling house. The latter left the depot in the custody of Wood, but when an opportunity presented itself, broke from the officer's grasp and made off down Washington avenue.

—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner upon the body of Mrs. Sarah Ritchie, aged 47 years, who was burned to death on Saturday night last, at her residence on Somerset, near C street. From the testimony it appeared that she was seen on Frankford road in the evening marketing. Afterwards, and about ten o'clock, Bernard Greeu and his son, while passing the deceased's house, discovered it to be on fire. They broke in and extinguished the flames with a bucket of water, and then found the body of deceased burned to a crisp, with a broken lamp near it. The lamp is supposed to have exploded.

—The annual commencement of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery was held at the Musical Fund Hall on Saturday evening last. Degrees were conferred upon the following named graduates:—J. Fred, Babcock, Maine; Charles H, Bagley, Pa.; Edward F. Barnes, Mass.; Henry E. Beach, Va.; Francisco E. Brunet, Cuba; George T. Carpenter, Ill.; Charles P. Coffee, Ohio; Frank L. De Gour, Pa.; E. Rubio y Diaz, M. D., Cuba; Charles E. Edwards, Pa.; Thomas H. Gilpin, Md.; Augustus V. Hartlevan, Pa.; Ferdinand Hasbrouck, Pa.; John Hellings, Pa.; W. H. I. Hilliard, N. J.; Louis G. Houard, Cuba; Samuel F. Howland, Mass.; Jay H. Johnston, Pa.; George W. Klump, Pa.; O. L. De Lalande, M. D., France; Jonathan T. Leet, Pa.; William A. Marler, N. C.; J. Henry Mease, Pa.; Charles W. Meloney, Del.; Gustavus J. R. Miller, Pa.; Jose M. Portuondo, Cuba; Alfred Reaud, France; Augustus J. Rederich, Iowa; Granville L. Robb, Pa.; Charles H. Scott, Ohio; John Sheldon, N. Y.; Melville C. Sim, Ohio; George W. Smith, Pa.; James G. Templeton, Pa.; James T. Turner, Md.; Charles Tyson, Pa.; John D. Ware, N J.; M. Milnor Worrall, Pa.; Seneca B. Brown, Indiana; H. H. Martin, Pa.; J. B. Prescott, N. H.

—At an early hour on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the boarding-house of C. P. Williams, No. 1103 Girard street. It began in the cellar, and burned through the parlor and rear portion of the second-story floors, and up the stairways and along the passageways from the cellar to the garret. All the rooms in the house are more or less damaged by the flames and water. The furniture in the house, valued at $5000, is fully insured and not totally destroyed, though what remains is badly damaged. Mr. Williams was in New York at the time. Mrs. Williams, her daughter, aged about seventeen years, and a son, aged about thirteen years, when awakened, found their exit by the stairway cut off by the fire, and escaped by means of sheets rolled into a rope from the window of the second-story back room they occupied, into a small back street. In making the descent, Mrs. Williams, who is in delicate health, fell and was severely injured. The other inmates of the house—two servant girls and two male boarders—escaped without injury.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 115¾.

—The examination into the alleged sale of cadetships is still going on.

—A cripple was beaten to death with his crutch, by a rough in Hudson City, on Saturday.

—General Quesada was in Savannah on Saturday. He states the Cuban army at 20,000, but they are in need of arms.

—The Senate Judiciary Committee had under consideration on Saturday the case of the Georgia Senators.

—Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi, is making temperance addresses in Washington to the negroes.

—The remains of Mr. Burlingame, after lying in state at the American Legation in St. Petersburg, will be sent to this country.

—Attorney-General Hoar declines to do anything to aid those parties affected by the legal-tender decision of the Supreme Court.

—Right Rev. Thomas Foley was yesterday consecrated, in Baltimore, Bishop of Pergamus and Bishop Coadjutor of Chicago.

—It is telegraphed from Washington that there is no doubt of General Ames being admitted to his seat as a Senator from Mississippi.

Foreign Affairs.

—Ten more Paris journalists are under prosecution.

—A reduction in the French army contingent is spoken of.

—The Duke of Richmond is the new Tory leader in the House of Lords.

—The first day of the carnival in Paris passed off without any disturbance.

—In Spain the fight between the Church and the revolutionary parties is growing hotter.

—The Duke of Montpensier says he is not, and never has been, a candidate for the Spanish throne.

—A bill is to be brought before the British Parliament legalizing the sale of all cereals by weight.

—Lopez, we learn by way of Lisbon, has been driven from another stronghold and is again in retreat.

—The Bishop of Laval, France, will rather die than aid in some unmentioned projects spoken of at Rome.

—In the hope of learning something of the City of Boston, the English agents of the line have sent out a steamship to cruise off Madeira. All old sailors think she is disabled, and making for port under sail.

Repudiation.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

In February, 1862, Congress passed the "Legal-tender act" under a pressure of war necessities, but under very doubtful constitutional authority. The effect of this act, as considered until lately, was to destroy the obligation of contracts, even contracts made anterior to the passage of the act, whereby the debtor was benefited at the expense of the creditor, and whereby untold millions of obligations in the shape of mortgages and contracts were forced to a settlement by debtors obliging creditors to receive payment in a depreciated currency varying from 20 to 170 per cent. below the obligation originally agreed upon.

Many thousands of widows and orphans left with limited means will testify to the misery which was entailed upon them by the destruction of obligations, such as mortgages, railroad and canal bonds, which they had in good faith purchased with specie, presuming that the Government under which they lived would never impair the obligation of contracts.

Now, after eight years' patient suffering on the part of the creditor class, and after years of glorious times for the debtor class, the Supreme Court of the United States has, with great justice and equity, given a decision that will hereafter save the difference between what they loaned previous to February, 1862, and depreciated, irredeemable paper of 17 to 20 per cent. This is a very small recompense for past losses when differences ran as high as 170 per cent.

Repudiation has been frowned down. Congress unanimously passes resolutions that the obligations of the nation (except greenbacks) shall be faithfully paid in coin; any one dissenting from this view is considered disloyal—a traitor to his country. Yet we see William B. Hart, clerk to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the great State of Pennsylvania, publicly giving notice that it is not advisable for the State Treasurer to pay its indebtedness in anything but legal (irredeemable) tenders; thus not only advocating continued repudiation, but setting at defiance the decision of the highest court in the land.

Again, we see that one Mr. Howard is deputed by railroad companies of Pennsylvania to proceed to Washington to persuade and to obtain by any and every means in his power a reversion of the decision, on the plea no doubt that it is more convenient and profitable for the debtor to continue repudiation to the loss and misery of the creditor.

It is to be hoped that Congress will adhere to its resolutions of honesty, and that it will not interfere with a just decision of the Supreme Court which prohibits repudiation on the part of corporations or individuals. J. H.

BEFORE THE WAR.

Secret History of the John Brown Raid on Harper's Ferry.

John Brown and five of his men arrived in Detroit with fourteen slaves from Missouri, in the summer of 1858. One of the slaves gave birth to a male child on the way. The boy was named J. Brown, and now lives in Windsor. By a strange coincidence, Fred. Douglass happened to be lecturing in this city the same evening that Brown arrived. After the lecture, the leaders of the insurrectionary movement got together in the house of Wm. Webb, on Congress street, near Antoine street, and arraigned the plan for the raid on the South, which broke out prematurely at Harper's Ferry. Mr. Webb was for years manager of the tobacco factory on Jefferson avenue, and was a highly respected man. He is now dead. The leading colored people of Detroit and Chatham were also present at the meeting. Douglass objected to Brown's plan, which originally was to make raids on single plantations until he had collected a force of about 1000 slaves, and then swoop down on the large towns and cities, collecting force and material as he progressed. Brown grew wrathy, and asked Douglass if he was a coward, and referred to his success in Kansas as an augury of the Virginia campaign. Mr. Douglass replied that he was not a coward, and would give material aid to the plan if he did not approve of it, or did not go himself. George de Baptiste also disapproved of the plan, but proposed a gunpowder plot, in which some fifteen of the largest churches in the South would be blown up on a fixed Sunday. Brown objected to the plan on the score of humanity, asserting by his plans not a hundred lives would be lost, his intention being not to shed blood unless it became absolutely necessary. De Baptiste still urged radical measures, declaring that Brown's plan would fail, and perhaps cause the loss of a million of lives before the troubles likely to ensue would be ended. He cited in support of his position the fact that the Nat Turner insurrection, in 1831, by which fifty-three white lives were lost, had had the effect of causing the next Virginia Legislature to consider a bill for the gradual emancipation of the slaves, which bill was lost by only two votes.

Ossawatomie's counsel finally prevailed, and the only favor, besides money and advice, that he asked of his Detroit friends, was to furnish him one man, which they did—a Chathamite. The news of the disturbance at Harper's Ferry, which took the nation with so much surprise, was perfectly well understood by the colored people of this city. They were anticipating the event, since one Foster had divulged in Washington the plans of Brown, who, in consequence, was obliged either to abandon his enterprise or precipitate matters, even at fearful odds. He chose the latter alternative.

The sequel is sufficiently well known. These facts, however, have been kept with sworn secrecy, until lately, by the colored men of Detroit. The particulars have never been published. It may be only necessary to add that subsequent to the meeting at Webb's house, on Congress street, a meeting was held in Chatham, at which the "cap sheaf" was put in the plan. Now that the negroes are equal, politically, before the law, they have no fear in letting their connection with this affair be known. They glory in it. —*Detroit Post.*

A Singular Occurrence.

Something over a year ago a man in New Orleans left his family quite suddenly, and was gone several months, when he returned and resumed his family relations, and his wife, glad of his return, forebore any reproaches regarding his long and unaccountable absence. But a few weeks after his return another actor appeared upon the scene, this time a young and beautiful woman. She claimed to be the wanderer's wife.

"But I'm married already!"

"You have married me!"

"You are mistaken. I never saw you before—know nothing of you!" he said in reply, and maintained his declaration so earnestly that everybody believed him. The lady was regarded as an impostor. She went away, but has come back again, armed with a marriage certificate and proof of her husband's identity.

Now for the explanation. The wanderer at last, by extraneous evidence, however, admits the soft impeachment. When he went away he was suffering from temporary insanity. While under this mental hallucination, he wooed and won his second wife. But when his reason returned, or rather when the cloud was removed from his mind, he came back to his first love and lawful wife. This is the case in a nutshell. None of the circumstances are exaggerated, and the tale is told as it was related by one of the family. Singular as it may appear, both wives appear to be satisfied with the explanation, and all the parties are making arrangements to go to Utah.

—Signor G. Morosi has published at Turin and Florence a volume of studies on the "Dialetti Greci" of the territory of Otranto preceded by a collection of songs, legends, pro erbs and riddles in the same dialects.

—Signor G. Nicolucci has printed at Naples a letter on the Arms and Utensils of the Stone Age.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·37 | MOON RISES..... 5·52
SUN SETS..... 5·51 | HIGH WATER..... 0·41

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Silesia	Havre	New York	Feb.	12
Paraguay	London	New York	Feb.	12
Marathon	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb.	15
France	Liverpool	New York	Feb.	16
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Feb.	17
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb.	17
India	Glasgow	New York	Feb.	18

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Mar.	1
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	2
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	2
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	2
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	5
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Mar.	5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Mar.	5
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	5
Union	New York	Bremen	Mar.	5
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	8
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	9
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	12
Paraguay	New York	London	Mar.	12
France	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	12
India	New York	Glasgow	Mar.	12
Weser	New York	Bremen	Mar.	12
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	16
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	19
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Mar.	22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar.	3
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar.	3
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Mar.	5
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Mar.	5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Mar.	8
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar.	10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark Scottish Bride, Allen, Marseilles, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig W. H. Bickmore, Bickmore, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Sallie B., Bateman, Cienfuegos, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Lydia and Mary, Wible, Baltimore, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Sam Sheppard, Evans, 20 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Br. brig Dominion, White, from Cette Dec. 2, via Gibraltar 55 days, with wine, etc, to C. C. VanHorn.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Kramer, 14 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
City Ice Boat No. 2, Capt. Schellenger. Towed up from Fourteen Feet Bank, bark Sam Sheppard, and brig Dominion. Below the Ledge Light, saw a lumber loaded schooner; below New Castle, brig Zavalla Williams, from Porto Rico, beating up.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Br. brig Hermes, Wilkie, — days from Porto Cabello, in ballast to John Dallett & Co
Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, 11 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr Roswell, Copp, from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Nickerson.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 26th inst.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 24th inst.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 26th inst.
Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 26th inst.
Bark Annie McNairn, Fulton, at Matanzas 18th inst., loading for a port north of Hatteras.
Bark Cecelia, Bistrup, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 12th inst.
Bark John Boulton, Lindsay, 14 days from Puerto Cabello, at New York 26th inst.
Brig Ortolan, Leeman, at Charleston 25th inst. from Baltimore.
Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, 60 days from Palermo, at New York 26th inst.
Brig Amos Edwards, Somers, for Philadelphia, was loading at Matanzas 18th inst.
Brigs C. J. Adams, McFarland; Ethel Rothel, Haney; and L. L. Wadsworth, Bailey, were loading at Matanzas 18th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr A. D. Huddell, Long, for Philadelphia, was loading at Matanzas 18th inst.
Schrs Anna Lyons, Kemp, and David Babcock, Colcord, were loading at Matanzas 18th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Armenia Bartlett, Bartlett, hence, at Savannah 26th inst.—so supposed, telegraphed the Amnia.
Schrs E. F. Meaney, Lewis, and Harry Lee, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 26th inst.
Schrs Geo. Nevenger, Smith, for Boston; R. S. Miller, for do.; and S. E. Smith, Hanson, for Norwich, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 26th instant.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, at Savannah 26th inst., from New York.
Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 24th inst.
Schrs Foaming Sea, James, and G. H. Gallagher, Boyle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 25th instant.
Schrs Four Sisters, Sherrar; R. Peterson, English; and S. H. Sharp, Webb, for Philadelphia, were loading at Charleston 22d inst.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

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GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING FASHIONS IN Imported Paper Patterns,

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.
Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours notice.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Good superior to anything in this country.
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A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
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Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived. 2 6 stuthfi

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LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, 2 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St. A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
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AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 1024 WALNUT and No. 805 North BROAD St.
Books are now open for the reception of new students for the Spring Quarter. Early application will secure choice of hours. 2 11 1m

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, 2 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

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TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10 tf Delanco, N. J.

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FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SAMUEL WARE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JACOB W. FRY and CHARLES M'LUKENS, Administrators of SAMUEL WARE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street (second story front), in the city of Philadelphia. 2 23 wfm5t

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 2 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

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SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN Combination Button-Hole AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms, S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut, 1 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, such as Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30 tf

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Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 1 10 mwf3m

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PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 207 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 1 25

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC ONLY TWO NIGHTS, and positively last of the unprecedentedly successful season of PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, } ..... Proprietors and Directors
C. D. HESS & CO., }
H. DE VIVO ..... Business Manager
HARRY JACKSON ..... Stage Manager
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, will be produced, with a gorgeous mise en scene and an unrivalled Star Cast, Flotow's charming Opera. MARTHA! MARTHA! MARTHA! MARTHA!
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as Martha; Mrs. E. SEGUIN, Nancy; Mr CASTLE, Lionel; Mr. CAMPBELL, Plunket; Mr. SEGUIN, Sir Tristano; Mr. HALL, the Sheriff; Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.
A correct representation of the Great English Fair Scene will be given.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, for the First Time in America, will be produced Von Weber's masterpiece, OBERON! OBERON! OBERON! which Opera has created the utmost enthusiasm wherever it has been produced, and run over 100 consecutive nights in Vienna and in London.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her unapproachable role of Reiza, with Mrs. E. SEGUIN, Messrs. CASTLE, LAURANCE, CAMPBELL, HALL, DE SOLLA, and Miss GERALDINE WARDEN, her first appearance; Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1·50. Family Circle, 50c. Amphitheatre, 25c.
The sale of Seats will commence on FRIDAY, March 4, at 9 A. M., only at the Box Office of the Academy. 2 28

JAMES E. MURDOCH, ESQ., WILL READ AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, March 1.
Tickets for sale at LEE & WALKER'S (formerly Trumpler's) Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street. 2 28 2t

AMATEUR'S DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, west side.
NEW YORK FRENCH COMEDY.
THURSDAY, March 3. First appearance of the Parisian Artistes, MONS. and MADAME MOREAU, From the Theatre du Vaudeville, Paris. MME. ANGELE GUERRETTI, Prima Donna, and M. CESAR ALARD, the celebrated Violoncellist, assisted by all the Artists of the New York Dramatic Company.
Performances every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings, and SATURDAY Matinee at 2 o'clock, commencing THURSDAY, March 3, with the celebrated comedy, in three acts, by Scribe, BATAILLE DE DAMES (The Checkmate), and a miscellaneous performance.
Subscriptions for the EIGHT EVENINGS..... $10
Change of programme every evening.
The subscription list is now open at BONER'S Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 2 25tf P. JUIGNET.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. THIRD AND LAST WEEK Of the successful engagement of MR. FRANK MAYO. First time of the Historical Drama, THE THREE GUARDSMEN: Or, The Queen, Cardinal, and Adventurer.
D'Artagnan ..... Mr. FRANK MAYO
Lady Ile Winter ..... Miss Alice Placide
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. FRANK MAYO.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 28, Last Week of the distinguished Comedian and charming Actress and Vocalist, MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS. First time on any stage of an entirely new romantic Irish Drama, entitled SHT IN GOLD: OR, THE ONE BRIGHT SPOT.
Fardorougha, a miser ..... HARRY WATKINS
Una O'Brien, with songs ..... ROSE WATKINS
Monday evening, March 7, Mr. CHARLES FECHTER will commence an engagement of twelve nights, in Shakespeare's tragedy, in 5 acts, of HAMLET.

MRS. JOHN DRE

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1870.

A QUESTION OF INSANITY.

On Saturday last a case was heard in the Court of Quarter Sessions which illustrates the very objectionable manner in which our insane hospitals are managed. Lewis E. Rosenberg, a patient of Dr. Kirkbride's at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, asked the Court to interfere, and release him from what he considered an unwarrantable and improper confinement, and the same old story that has been repeated so often was gone over again in this instance. Mr. Rosenberg has property which greedy relatives are anxious to obtain from him, and as he is in bad health, confinement in a lunatic asylum is found to be the easiest way of getting rid of him. Mr. Rosenberg is a German by birth, and a citizen of Ohio, where he was declared *non compos mentis* by a commission, and was placed in an asylum. The burning of this establishment was made the pretext for bringing him many hundred miles away from his home, and incarcerating him in the hospital over which Dr. Kirkbride presides, notwithstanding the fact that there are other asylums in Ohio that would have received him. There appears to have been no great difficulty in inducing Dr. Kirkbride to receive him as a patient, although that gentleman, when called upon to testify, knew absolutely nothing about the case except what he had heard from others. Dr. Jones, under whose immediate care Mr. Rosenberg was placed, scarcely knew more than his chief, and Judge Allison, in summing up the testimony of the two physicians, said that it was no evidence at all, and without deciding the case, as neither side had presented sufficient testimony, he ordered that Mr. Rosenberg should have the medical attendance he desired, and such other treatment as his physical condition seemed to demand.

The alleged insane man when placed upon the witness stand told a very straight story, and declared that he was not now and that he never had been insane. He had lost his health some years ago while in the Arctic regions, and was now suffering from consumption. With regard to the Ohio commission that originally declared him insane, he asserted that the Probate Judge, under the laws of that State, is little better than a justice of the peace; he was a man of but little intelligence, and as a citizen of Ohio Mr. Rosenburg claimed that no such magistrate, nor his committee, had power or right to send him out of the State where he could better have his case adjudicated. Whether Mr. Rosenburg be insane or not, his reasoning in this point is certainly correct, and no disinterested person will dispute it. He further stated, however, that he had been confined originally in the asylum at Newburg, Ohio, but was discharged, on his own application, at the first visit of the State Inspector, who, by letter, pronounced his confinement an outrage. As the case now stands between the officers of the Pennsylvania Hopital for the Insane and this patient, the latter certainly has the best of it, and one thing is proven very conclusively, namely, that patients are received by Doctors Kirkbride and Jones, and treated as if insane, upon entirely insufficient evidence. Notwithstanding all that has been said of late about the management of this hospital, and the instances of wrongful confinement that have been made known to the public, it is evident that there is no obstacle whatever to the incarceration of anybody who may be troublesome to friends or relatives on any account. The physicians of the hospital will take anybody who can pay their charges, on any kind of a certificate, and presume as a matter of course that whoever is sent to them must of necessity be insane. They are the pliant tools of schemers who desire to get possession of property by taking this method of getting the rightful possessor out of the way, and whoever can obtain the signature of somebody calling himself a physician can procure the incarceration of an objectionable person without any questions being asked by Doctors Kirkbride and Jones. Such a condition of affairs is simply outrageous, and calls imperatively for some change in the laws by which sane persons can be protected from this fearful imprisonment. In no case that has been brought before the courts lately have the physicians of the hospital been able to give satisfactory reasons for the confinement of the patients demanding release. They appear to know nothing whatever of their actual mental condition, and from their testimony on the witness stand it would seem that they consider themselves as nothing more nor less than common jailers, whose duty it is to hold fast to every person that is brought to them, provided the board bills are paid punctually. It is certainly time that this sort of thing was brought to an end, and some reasonable assurance given that the possession of wealth will not of itself be considered an evidence of insanity, that will render the tender care of Doctors Kirkbride and Jones necessary.

It is announced that ex-Congressman Whittemore has gone back to his constituents in the confident hope that they will re-elect him. If this expectation should be realized, we trust that he will devote himself fearlessly to the task of unearthing and punishing every description of corruption which differs in character but not in guilt from his crime. He will thus make the best possible atonement for his own misdeeds. Let him inquire whether votes are not sometimes sold as well as cadetships, and whether a consideration has not been received in sundry cases for the recommendation of candidates for Internal Revenue offices as well as for positions at West Point. There is no use in stopping half-way in investigations of the purity and disinterestedness of the representatives of the people, and the work of purification should be continued to the bitter end.

ENGLISH BALDERDASH.

A remarkably fine specimen of English balderdash has just been flashed across the cable, in the despatch which apprises the American people of the opinions cherished by the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the character and capacity of General Washington and his probable views of the present state of American affairs. We are told that that journal has given publicity to the following sentence:—

"Though General Washington was a man of narrow views, neither wise nor acute, yet he would be lost and astounded at the spectacle of affairs at the American national capital now."

Ninety years ago, when Washington was still fighting the battles of the Revolution, the British journals of that day said much more savage things of him than the *Gazette* ventures to utter now. There was at that time a bare possibility that the lustre of his fame might be diminished in European circles by such denunciations. But in this era English writers imitate the folly of the savages who shoot arrows at the sun when they attempt to disparage the man who was the leading instrument in wresting this country from Great Britain. It is a matter of profound indifference whether they laud or denounce him, and all the diatribes they can crowd into their columns will not produce the slightest modification of the verdict of impartial history.

The only interest attached to the comments of the *Gazette* is that which arises from their absurdity. When it says that Washington was "a man of narrow views, neither wise nor acute," it makes itself supremely ridiculous. The man who, tried by the severest ordeals, achieved the most brilliant success in civil as well as military life, and who not only justified the unbounded confidence reposed in him by his countrymen during a quarter of a century pregnant with momentous events, but deservedly won the plaudits of the whole civilized world, gave by his career a greater proof of practical wisdom than the wisest statesmen of Great Britain have ever furnished. If he had been a man of "narrow views," his policy and his admonitions would have perished with himself; but his utterances and his example have furnished, in innumerable instances since his death, the best guides in our great public exigencies, and it is not men of "narrow views" who, after creating and governing nations, open up a sure path for their future prosperity.

The concluding portion of the extract from the *Gazette* is, if possible, even more absurd than the commencement of the paragraph. Whether Washington was wise or foolish, we see no special reason why "he would be lost and astounded at the spectacle of affairs at the American national capital now." He would no doubt see some things there which would not command his approval, and some things to regret, but no ruler of a past age who returned to this mundane sphere could be greeted here with more marvellous evidences of the fruition of his labors and of the realization of his brightest dreams. He might wonder at the expansion of the Union, the extension of civilization across the continent, the growth of population from three to forty millions, the increase of wealth, the accomplishment of his strong desire that slavery should be abolished, and the establishment of the Government on the impregnable principles of universal freedom, but instead of being "lost and astounded" at this spectacle, it would be infinitely more rational to conclude that his heart would swell with satisfaction and gratitude. When he learned that the nation which in his day was barely able, by extraneous assistance, to vanquish the invading armies of Great Britain after an eight-years struggle, now ranks among the first-class powers, and that it far surpasses England in military strength, he might well wonder at her relative decline in the scale of nationalities, but if he was "lost" or "astounded" it would only be on account of the wonderful rapidity with which America had been gaining prestige while her old oppressor was losing it.

The committee appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the passage and veto of the Metropolitan Police bill was to have continued its labors on Saturday last, but no quorum being present at the hour previously agreed upon, nothing was done. At the rate of progress hitherto made, the legislative session will close long before these searchers after truth are ready to make a report. If it is their object to keep the people in a state of blissful ignorance of the tactics of the friends and foes of the Police bill, they are adopting a good method to bury the whole history of that transaction in oblivion. A smothering committee, however, is even worse than a whitewashing one, and if there are to be any more failures to secure a quorum, the public will be compelled to adopt the conclusion that each side is afraid of the testimony that might be adduced by the other, and that they have tacitly agreed to consider the rascality and corruption account fairly balanced.

We are glad to hear that ex-Secretary Seward has returned safely to his native country, but we hope most fervently that he has not brought back with him the draft or outline of any new treaty for the purchase of foreign territory. He is welcome to all the satisfaction he derived from a personal inspection of Alaska, and we shall not quarrel with posterity if it discovers, at some remote period, a plan whereby that acquisition may be rendered more of a benefit than a burden to the American people. But we dread the influence on his susceptible nature of the charms of Mexico, and there is great danger that he improved the occasion of his visit to the halls of Montezuma to hasten or promote the exchange of leagues of barren land for millions of good coin of the United States. If such a thing is possible, an injunction ought to be issued by the Supreme Court restraining him forever from any future manifestations of the mania which has already cost taxpayers a round sum, and is likely to cost still more before the white elephant on our Northwestern frontier is disposed of.

AUDITORIAL REFORM.

Mr. Elliott's Bill providing that parties interested in any estate may agree upon their own auditors has passed the House and has gone to the Senate, where it was objected off the calendar by Mr. Nagle, Democratic Senator from Philadelphia. This bill provides for a wholesome reform in the matter of the appointment of auditors, and it ought to be passed.

It has received very general approval from leading members of the bar here, without regard to politics, and indeed the only persons known to object it are those composing the small ring of court favorites who are billeted upon estates against the wishes of all parties concerned. The evil to be remedied is a crying one, and it will not do to let it be passed over.

An examination of the records of the Orphans' Court will show that the criticisms of the press on the abuses in the appointments have been far from producing a reform in the Court itself, and that legislative protection is imperatively demanded. Of the January appointments made by the President Judge, three or four favorites have two appointments each; another four, and another, is appointed auditor in no less than six cases. This for one month is putting it on pretty thick. Let Mr. Elliott's bill, which is the most practical remedy yet devised, be passed by the Senate.

The Duke of Richmond has at last turned up as the new Conservative leader in the House of Lords. After the death of the late Earl of Derby Lord Cairns tried to manage the Tory peers for a while, but soon gave up the trial in disgust. The new Earl of Derby, so well known as Lord Stanley, had been looked upon as the natural successor to his father, and if he had been willing to receive it, the Conservative leadership would have fallen to his lot without question or dissent. But his liberal inclinations forbade his acceptance of the position, and Mr. Disraeli was forced to go a-begging for some one to marshal his forces in the Upper House. At one time it was thought that the Marquis of Abercorn would be installed in the vacant leadership, but this scheme failed, and after several other names had been presented and discussed, Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, K. G., sixth Duke of Richmond, was fixed upon and accepted the trust. The new Conservative leader is the eldest son of the late Duke, who died in October, 1860, and was born on the 27th of February, 1818. He was educated at Christ Church College, Oxford, and his first public service was in the army, in which he became a captain in 1844, serving as an aid-de-camp to the late Duke of Wellington from 1842 to 1852, and in the same capacity with Vicount Hardinge from 1852 to 1854. In March, 1859, he was appointed President of the Poor Law Board and a Privy Councillor, but resigned in June of the same year, on the overthrow of the Derby ministry. February 7, 1867, he was made a Knight of the Garter, and on March 8 of the same year was appointed President of the Board of Trade, in the third Derby administration, holding the position until its final overthrow in November, 1868. In July, 1841, he entered the House of Commons in the Conservative interest, as a member from West Sussex, and held this seat until his elevation to the House of Lords, by the death of his father, on the 21st of October, 1860.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FINE HEAVY OVERCOATS.

Fine Heavy Overcoats, suitable for this weather, at

Fine Heavy Overcoats, suitable for this weather, at

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

Fine Clothing of all kinds always on hand.

Fine Clothing of all kinds always on hand.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

PROF. HENRY MORTON, On MONDAY EVENING, February 28. Subject—"Solar Eclipses."

BAYARD TAYLOR, March 8. Subject—"Reform and Art."

JOHN G. SAXE, March 21. Subject—"French Folks at Home."

PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24. Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7. Subject—"Down Brakes."

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 17 tf

☞ YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held on next Monday Evening, at their hall, No. 1310 CHESNUT Street, at 8 o'clock.

Essay by R. H. HINCKLEY, Jr., Esq. Subject—"The Object and Aims of Literary Societies."

Question for discussion—"Should the Christian community encourage Chinese immigration?"

Vocal and instrumental music under the direction of Professor JOHN BOWER.

The public are invited. 2 26

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—The special services will be continued on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings. Prayer-meeting at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING; preaching at 8 o'clock, by Rev. JAMES W. DALE, D. D. 1t*

☞ CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, No. 213 South Fifth street. Philadelphia, February 26, 1870.

The Act of Assembly approved April 20, 1854, requires that all Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for License in the month of March only, as required by law. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

JOHN F. BALLIER, ALEXANDER McCURN, THOMAS M. LOCKE, City Commissioners.

2 28 m 1 7 8 14 15 21 22

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by Helmbold's Extract Buchu. 1 28

☞ RIGHT REV. BISHOP HUNTINDON recommends MURDOCH'S BRONCHIAL COMFITS to all clergymen suffering from weak or diseased organs of the voice. They are for sale by all druggists. 2 21m2t

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. 1 24

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, No. 1025 CHESNUT STREET,

GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART,

T. BUCHANAN READ'S LIFE-SIZE PAINTING OF SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

TO BE EXHIBITED FOR A LIMITED PERIOD, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that he has made arrangements for exhibiting, for the benefit of the artist, the above-named celebrated painting at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. The Directors of that institution have generously permitted their entire collection of Paintings and Statuary to be added to the attraction of the Exhibition.

The famous ride of GENERAL SHERIDAN from Winchester to Cedar Creek on the morning of October 19, 1864, was one of the most stirring incidents of our civil war.

The Poet Artist, T. BUCHANAN READ, seized the subject, and in one of the most stirring of American lyrics, and afterwards upon canvas, imperishably illustrated the incident.

The picture was painted at the request of members of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, and the following testimonials will show the estimation placed upon it in Rome, where it was completed:—

TESTIMONIAL LETTERS.

Rome, December, 1868.

Friend Read:—I have seen the picture of "Sheridan's Ride." You have managed the black horse as well as Sheridan did! What if your brush should steal the laurels won by your pen? Sincerely,

F. E. CHURCH.

Rome, December 7, 1868.

My Dear Read:—Your picture of "Sheridan's Ride" is full of Go, and worthy of the Poem. Have it published, by all means. It will find a place in every loyal American household. Yours, very truly,

RANDOLPH ROGERS.

Rome, March 5, 1869.

My Dear Sir:—In this connection, allow me to express my great satisfaction with this picture. Aside from its artistic merit, I consider it a most excellent likeness of my late chief, and a faithful representation of his favorite horse. You have expressed on canvas all the life and fire he displayed upon the day he took the celebrated "ride," when he turned defeat into victory and closed the war in Western Virginia. I remain yours, very truly,

LAURENCE KIP, Chief of Sheridan's Staff.

Together with the painting will be exhibited specimens of CHROMO LITHOGRAPH, in size 20x25 inches, mounted on stretchers; price, $10, including a fac simile of T. Buchanan Read's poem. This chromo is a spirited copy of the original, and is the work of one of the first establishments of Europe. These oil lithographs are sold for the benefit of Mr. Read.

Admission.....35 cents.

Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

Copies of the Chromo and fac-simile sent by mail on receipt of $10. 2 28 2t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 12 22 6t Treasurer.

☞ WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY. Treasurer's Office, Camden, Feb. 26, 1870. NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

The Coupons of Interest Warrants of the Loan of $400,000, falling due March 1, 1870, will be paid on presentation at this office, or by Messrs. Gaw, Bacon & Co., No. 315 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on and after TUESDAY, March 1, 1870. GEORGE J. ROBBINS, 1t Treasurer West Jersey R. R. Company.

☞ SALEM RAILROAD.—NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS. The Coupons or Interest Warrants of the Bonds of the Salem Railroad falling due March 1, 1870, will be paid (on presentation) on and after that date at the office of the Treasurer of the West Jersey Railroad Company, in Camden, New Jersey. GEORGE J. ROBBINS, 1t Treasurer.

☞ FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE BLADDER OR KIDNEYS, such as Non-Retention or Incontinence, Irritation, Inflammation, Stone, Calculus, Improper Deposits, Dropsical Swellings, etc. etc. USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. Philadelphia, February 16, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote. JOSEPH LESLEY, 2 16 1M8rp Secretary.

☞ HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. Treasury Department, Philadelphia, January 31, 1870.

Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease. S. SHEPHERD, 1 31 mwf13t Treasurer.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 5w

☞ THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined. 1 29 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf3

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

SKATING.

SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!—CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK. Most splendid Ice. Brilliant as a mirror. Open Morning, Afternoon, and Evening. Full Band of Music. Admittance, 25 cents. 2 23 tf E. W. BUSHNELL, Manager.

OPEN TO-DAY,

A HANDSOME DISPLAY OF SPRING NOVELTIES IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS, Etc.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO., Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET, 2 28 mwf3t PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S NEW STORE. No. 1128 CHESNUT STREET, Linen Goods and White Goods. EXTENSIVE LINEN STOCK Replenished with our New Importations.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

NEW STYLE PIQUES, STRIPED PIQUES, CORDED PIQUES, FINE FRENCH PIQUES, NAINSOOKS, PLAIN. PLAID NAINSOOKS, SWISS AND INDIA MULLS, VICTORIA LAWNS, HAMBURG AND NEEDLEWORK EDGINGS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN CAMBRICS, BIRD'S-EYE, ETC. ETC.

MILLIKEN'S STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS. Prices Down to Gold Rates!

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH Streets. SPRING STOCK NOW OPENING. Cloths, Cassimeres, Cheviots, and Tweeds. Low Prices for Spring Cassimeres for Boys' Suits.

CLOTHING.

THE STOLEN OVERCOAT.

It's my belief
An entry thief
Has stolen my overcoat!
And I'd be glad
If I only had
The gentleman by the throat!

Oh! what a sin!
He entered in
In darkness of the night
Sly as a mouse,
He robbed the house,
And quietly took his flight.

The Coat was old,
The fellow was cold,
And doubtless fancied this blue one;
But I think I'll call
At the GREAT BROWN HALL,
And buy me a splendid new one.

Oh! GREAT BROWN HALL!
Full of garments all
To take the place of the lost one;
I'll go and try;
And I'm sure I can buy
This morning, below the cost, one!

That's the idea, good friend! SELLING BELOW COST TO GET RID OF OUR WINTER STOCK! No matter if an entry thief does steal your overcoat, we can replace it so cheap that it will be a pleasure to you to part with the old garment and buy a new one.

COME! Buy the overcoats of the GREAT BROWN HALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16

EVANS & LEACH, No. 628 MARKET STREET, 12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S Galleries of the Arts, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES AND LANDSCAPES HAVE ARRIVED. 11 10rp

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON, Furniture Warerooms, No. 40 South SECOND Street, 2 28 1m West Side, Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH Family Sewing Machine. OVER 425,000 NOW IN USE. EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER. Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, 2 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO. HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 704 CHESNUT St. TO THEIR MANUFACTORY, 224, 226 and 228 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, Where all orders for their CELEBRATED MACHINES will hereafter be addressed, and where a large assortment of them will be kept on hand and disposed of at 12 28 12t Wholesale and Retail, ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

REVELS.

The New Colored Senator and his Career.

Senator Cameron, in the course of the protracted debate on the admission of the Hon. Hiram R. Revels to a seat in the Senate, said that in a conversation with Jeff. Davis, just before the latter deserted his post at Washington to participate in the Rebellion, he assured the destined President of the Slave Confederacy that some day, in the justice of God, his seat would be occupied by a negro. Although the Pennsylvania Senator rejoiced that he had lived to see the day when this prediction has been fulfilled, his passion for exact poetical justice had been thwarted in a measure, for Revels the sable Senator who on Friday took the oath of office as a member of the Senate, was elected for the term ending in 1871, as the regular successor to Albert G. Brown, the colleague of Jeff. Davis, while General Ames, having been elected for the term ending in 1875, becomes the actual successor of the great Mississippi traitor. The seating of Revels, however, comes near enough to the mark to render the prediction of Cameron not unworthy the fame of a prophet.

Hiram Rhodes Revels, like a great many people who are classed as negroes, is not as much of an African as he might be. In personal appearance he is three-fourths white, and twenty years ago, we are told by Senator Sherman, he enjoyed the privilege of a vote in Ohio, under a decision of the Supreme Court of that State, then composed mainly of Democrats, declaring that the words "a white citizen" meant one who is nearer white than black. His father, the Rev. Elijah Revels, who was a personage of no inconsiderable importance in his day, is said to have been of mixed African and Choctaw blood so that the aboriginal inhabitants of the country come in for a share of the honor which the Mississippi Senator reflects upon his ancestry.

He was born in North Carolina, precisely where o where cannot be said, for one account gives Fayette and another Chatham county as the place o his birth; while, according to some of his biographers, he first saw the light on the 15th of June 1820, and by others is made to date back his caree to 1822 only. The events of his early life, like the date and place of his birth, are obscured by contradictions. One account before us alleges that h completed his schooling at Knox College, Galesburg Ill., at the mature age of thirty-six, after which he devoted ten years or so to moderate dissipation, followed by sojourns in Baltimore, Louisville, and St. Louis, until 1860 found him transferred to Vicksburg, whence he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, then to Louisville again, and finally, after the close of the war, to Natchez.

Another more circumstantial, and probably correct narrative, which locates his birth in Fayette, in 1822, states that he remained in that town until his twenty-second year, when he removed to Liberty, Indiana, and, after passing two years in a Quaker Seminary there, completed his studies, preparatory to entering the Methodist ministry, at the Darke County Seminary, in Ohio. He then devoted several years to preaching, teaching, and lecturing among his people in the Western States, and in 1861 was to be found stationed in Baltimore.

He entered at once into the struggle for the Union, and assisted in raising the first two colored regiments in Maryland and Missouri. In 1863 and 1864 he was engaged in teaching school in St. Louis, from which place he removed to Vicksburg, where he assisted the provost-marshal in the management of the freedmen's affairs, and in organizing churches and schools. He followed the army to Jackson, but subsequently journeyed Northwest, and passed two years in Kansas and Missouri, engaged in preaching and lecturing. Settling finally in Natchez, he was, in July, 1869, appointed by General Ames a member of the City Council of that town, and at the election held last November was sent to the State Senate.

On the assembling of the Legislature of Mississippi in January, he received 81 votes, out of a total of 119, for United States Senator for the term ending March 4, 1871, but 35 of those who voted for him belonging to the same race. He proceeded, immediately after his election, to Washington, and devoted the greater part of his time while awaiting the readmission of the State to being "interviewed" by the correspondents of the press. On February 23 his credentials were presented by Senator Wilson, and, after the Democracy had exhausted their stock of objections on the score of color and the lack of the qualifications of citizenship for the constitutional period, was admitted to his seat on the 25th by a vote of 48 to 8, in which the party lines were sharply drawn.

OBITUARY.

Cardinal De Bonald.

The cable announces the death of Cardinal De Bonald, one of the oldest prelates of the Roman Church. Louis Jacques Maurice De Bonald was born at Milhau, in Aveyron, in October, 1787. His father was Vicomte De Bonald, who destined him for the Church, and he was accordingly sent to the Seminary of Lyons. In 1811 he was admitted to the priesthood, and was for a brief period attached to the Imperial Chapel. After the restoration he accompanied the Archbishop of Besancon to Rome as secretary, when that prelate endeavored to arrange the Concordat On his return he soon became famous as a preacher, and in 1817 he was made Bishop of Chartres. In 1819 he received the appointment of almoner to the Prince who subsequently ascended the throne as Charles X, and in 1823 he was made Bishop of Puy. He was appointed Archbishop of Lyons on the death o Cardinal Fesch, and in 1841 he was reserved *in petto* by Gregory XVI, and from the hands of that Pope he received the red hat in 1843. He opposed with energy the efforts of the government of Louis Philippe to secularize education, and in 1848, when the revolution was completed, he directed his clergy to obey faithfully the *de facto* government. When the second empire was established he became a Senator. Cardinal De Bonald was one of the most active and energetic of the prelates of the Roman Church, and he contributed not a little to the maintenance of the Catholic religion in France.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE will appear at the Academy of Music on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 8th and 9th, when they will perform *Martha* and Weber's *Oberon*. This last named work has never been given in this country, and its production indicates that the management of this troupe is inspired by the right kind of enterprise. *Oberon* is full of beautiful music, much of which is familiar to the public, as selections from it are frequently given by our orchestras, and enough is known of its merits to assure the attendance of a crowded and fashionable audience.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Frank Mayo will appear this evening in the drama of *The Three Guardsmen*, founded on Dumas' great novel of that name. This is a very different *role* from the one that Mr. Mayo has been playing during the two first weeks of his engagement, and it will enable him to display higher qualities as an actor. Miss Alice Placide has been engaged for the part of "Lady De Winter."

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will produce this evening a new romantic Irish drama entitled *Set in Gold; or, The One Bright Spot*. This piece is said to be different in style from the common run of Irish dramas, and the character of "Fardorougha," the miser, is one that affords unusual opportunities for some fine acting.

On Monday next Mr. Charles Fechter will appear as "Hamlet." Mr. Fechter's engagement is limited to twelve nights, and it is understood that he will also personate "Ruy Blas" and "Legardere" in *The Duke's Motto*.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Bennett L. Matlack will personate "Hamlet" this evening, supported by the full strength of the company. Mr. Matlack is said to have ability and he certainly possesses courage. We wish him success.

THE FRENCH COMEDY COMPANY from New York will commence a season of eight evening performances and two matinees at the Amateur's Drawing Room, on Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, on Thursday evening next, when Scribe's comedy *Bataille de Dames* (*The Checkmate*) will be performed. This company contains a number of first-rate artists, and the entertainments will undoubtedly be in the highest degree enjoyable. The subscription price, including seats, for the eight evenings, is $10. Tickets can now be had at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a new burlesque on *The City Councils* will be produced this evening, with other novelties, including an interlude entitled *Life in Paris* and a comic vaudeville entitled *The Village Blacksmith*.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Hughey Dougherty has made such a tremendous hit that his engagement has been extended for another week, and he will appear this evening in conjunction with the regular troupe in an attractive programme of novelties.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give an exhibition of magical wonders at the Assembly Building this evening.

JAMES E. MURDOCH, Esq., will give a reading at Horticultural Hall to-morrow evening. The following programme is announced:—"Scene from *Hamlet*, Act I;" "The Diver," by Schiller; "Virginia," by Macaulay; "The Irishman's French," by Lover; "The Pilot of Lake Erie;" "Sheridan's Ride," by T. Buchanan Read; "The Grandiloquent Defence of Sergeant Buzfuz," by Dickens. Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra will during the evening perform a fine selection of music.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

IN THIS CHANGEABLE CLIMATE of ours a cold is easily taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one cold thus running into another, until the accompanying cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles; yet notwithstanding a majority of existing cases of clearly defined pulmonary disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "nothing but a cold." How obvious is it, therefore, that a cold should be carefully cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects! Coughs and colds, pulmonary, bronchial, and asthmatic affections, are readily cured by that standard preparation, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and by promptly resorting to it all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Sold everywhere.

A. BARLOW

Will make his first sale at the warerooms, No. 1117 Chesnut street, Tuesday, March 1, at 10½ A. M., of a superior lot of cabinet furniture, consisting of the usual variety.

Also a fine assortment of French-plate mirrors.

All goods warranted.

B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 Chesnut street, Girard Row.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE EFFECT.—CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street, having *taken the lead in reducing the prices of fine Customer-made Clothing*, is reaping his reward in the shape of an increased number of orders for his unapproachable styles of clothes for the spring of 1870.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MESSRS. HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S New Grand and Square Pianos have no equal, it is said, either in this country or in Europe. Their warerooms are at No. 927 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1926 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

THE PLACE!

I.

THE PLACE FOR GOOD CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR DURABLE CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR NEAT CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR STYLISH CLOTHES.....OAK HALL

II.

THE PLACE FOR CHEAP CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR LOW-PRICED CLOTHES...OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR ECONOMICAL CLOTHES...OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS ON CLOTHES..OAK HALL

III.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL

ALL SIXTH STREET, FROM MARKET TO MINOR.

MARRIED.

DAY—TRUITT.—On Thursday, the 24th instant, at the residence of her father, by the Rev. J. Pleasonton Du Hamel, Miss KATE FISHER, daughter of Henry M. Day, Esq., Spring Hill, Pa., to JOSEPH TRUITT, of Delaware county.

FULTON—HEADMAN.—On evening of the the 23d instant, at the Twelfth Street M. E. Parsonage, No. 847 N. Eleventh street, by Rev. J. E. Smith, JAMES FULTON and SALLIE HEADMAN, both of Conshohocken.

METZ—STEPHENSON.—On the 25th instant, at the Ebenezer M. E. Church Parsonage, No. 408 Catharine street, by the Rev. J. H. Alday, Mr. GEORGE W. METZ, Jr., and Miss CAROLINE V. STEPHENSON, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BULLITT.—On Friday, February 25, instant, MATTHEW LANGBORNE, son of John C. and Therese L. Bullitt, in the 11th year of his age.

COULOMB.—On Sunday, the 27th instant, at Richmond, Va., LIZZIE G. wife of Henry R. Coulomb.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 731 S. Tenth street, above Fitzwater, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 28d instant, of disease of the heart, SARAH ANN, wife of the late David J. Davis, Sr., in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1227 Parrish street, on Wednesday morning, March 2, at 8½ o'clock. Interment at St. Augustine's.

DINGEE.—On the 27th instant, of consumption, CHARLES, son of the late Thomas and Hannah Dingee, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Thomas M. Adams, N. W. corner of Seventh and Poplar streets, on Wednesday, the 2d prox., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUNN.—On the 26th instant, in his 3d year, ROBERT E. M., son of J. H. and Emma M. Dunn.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence at Mount Airy, on Wednesday next at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands.

KIMBALL.—On the 27th instant, STEPHEN KIMBALL, in the 63d year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1921 Spruce street, on Thursday morning, March 3, at 10 o'clock. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

LAY.—On the 26th instant, ANNA LOUISA, daughter of Harriet and Alfred Lay, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, back of No. 1111 Charles street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Vault.

MANDERSON.—On the 25th instant, THOMAS MANDERSON, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1709 Spruce street, on Tuesday morning, March 1, at 10 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On the 26th of February, Mrs. ISABELLA C. TAYLOR, relict of the late Lewis Taylor, formerly of Unionville, Chester county, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Mount Ararat Lodge, No. 7, Lady Masons, and Solomon Temple, No. 18, of the Masonic Tie, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas B. Reeves, No. 1608 N. Thirteenth street, on Wednesday morning, March 2, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

WILLIAMS.—On the 27th instant, near Fairton, N. J., SARAH, wife of Daniel Williams, in the 70th year of her age.

The interment will take place at the Old Stone Church, Fairfield, N. J., on Wednesday, March 2. Friends of the family can take the 8:15 A. M. train of the W. J. R. R. for Bridgeton, where carriages will be in waiting to convey them to and from the interment, and return the same day.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
SPLENDID MANSION
OF
COLONEL WALTON DWIGHT
DESTROYED BY FIRE
AT
Binghamton, New York, Feb. 6, 1870.

MARVIN'S PARLOR SAFE
TRIUMPHANT!!

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1870.
MESSRS. MARVIN & CO., No. 721 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—My house was entirely destroyed by fire on the 6th inst. The Family Safe I purchased from you in 1867 was in the fire, and was opened yesterday. The contents were in a perfect state of preservation, and after taking into consideration the TREMENDOUS HEAT, the Safe lying for (12) twelve hours in a pile of some (30) THIRTY TONS OF BURNING COAL, I deem it very remarkable that nothing should be injured inside. The inner Steel Chest is all right. I this day send the Safe to your firm in New York.

Truly yours, W. DWIGHT.

These Safes are for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT Street (Masonic Hall),
PHILADELPHIA.
265 BROADWAY, New York, and 108 BANK Street, Cleveland, Ohio. 2 28 mwf6trp

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST
SAFE DEPOSIT
AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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ALL THE NEW BOOKS
FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 822 CHESNUT Street.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 3 22mwf

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp5

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINQUISHED the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
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No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
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PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 28 3m5p

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY
DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13mth5

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited amount of this Loan

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.

The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 11 3m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
MARCH COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS
1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.
Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$1,000,000
Louisville and Nashville Railroad
First Mortgage Sevens
AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from October 1
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.
THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER
$16,000,000,
AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.
The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.
$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
2 7 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CITY WARRANTS
Bought and Sold.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 15 PHILADELPHIA.

THE BEST HOME INVESTMENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND,
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX.
The road is sixty-two miles long, and forms the SHORTEST CONNECTING LINK
in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West to the Pacific Ocean.
It passes through a rich country, *the local trade of which is more than enough to support it*, and as it has three important feeders at each end, its through trade will be heavy and remunerative.
Maps and pamphlets furnished, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment.
The mortgage is limited to $16,000 *per mile of completed and equipped road, and the Security*
IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
A limited number of the Bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the
CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.
SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
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Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
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B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.
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D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No 5 NASSAU Street, New York.

FEBRUARY 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia it possesses, along it own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio river, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City, of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE, AND SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of
$1000, $500, and $100.

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the *principal* being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:—
First. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."
Second. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."
Third. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS DETACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,
FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

BONDS ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances. 2 21 m4p

RHEIMS.

From the London Saturday Review.

From the city of Laon an easy journey takes the traveller to another city whose name is in most people's ears far more familiar—the renowned metropolis of Rheims. It would not be hard to draw out a series of points of contrast between the two. First of all, no two towns could be more unlike in position. Instead of the hill of Laon, Rheims, if not, like some English cities, absolutely in a hole, stands in a plain, with no obvious reason at first sight why it should have been pitched on that particular spot rather than on any other. Secondly, while Laon is emphatically a city of the past, Rheims has a firm hold on the present as a flourishing seat of modern business and modern wealth. The history, too, of the two cities is full of points of contrast. Though the history of Laon really does spread itself over the whole range of the last thirteen hundred years, yet it is only for one short and remote period that it becomes of paramount importance. Rheims, as never having been a seat of royalty, never becomes quite so prominent as Laon was in the tenth century; but the interest of its history is spread in a more equable way over the whole of the ages from the Frankish conquest of Gaul down to our own day. As the metropolitan see of France, the seat of the first ecclesiastical Peer, as the scene of the conversion of the first Frankish King, as the burial-place of so many early sovereigns and the crowning-place of an all but unbroken line of sovereigns of later date, Rheims, in its two great churches, unites many of the different sources of the interest which is awakened in an Englishman by Canterbury, by Winchester, and by Westminster. As contrasted with Laon, Rheims, as the burial-place of the Laon Kings, may claim a joint interest in them. And as regards the succession of its prelates, Laon supplies no names which at once flash across the mind like those of Remigius, Hincmar, and Gerbert. And if Laon was the great centre of the history of the tenth century, it is to Rheims that we owe the preservation of that history. By a sort of special propriety, the two great ecclesiastical foundations of Rheims supplied the two historians who recorded the memorable struggle between Laon and Paris, between the Frank and the Frenchman. The metropolitan church numbered the discreet, if somewhat meagre, Flodoard among its canons, while the livelier tale of Richer was penned under the shadow of the great monastic church of Saint Remigius.

To an Englishman Laon and Rheims have each alike a special interest of its own. The king who made Laon most famous was all but an Englishman, the son of an English mother, the pupil of an English uncle. And each of the two minsters of Rheims has its points of connection with England. The abbey of Saint Remigius became in the eleventh century a sort of place of meeting for men of other lands, amongst whom some of the most famous Englishmen of those days were not slow to appear. And in the metropolitan church, the crowning-place of the Capetian kings, there is one special crowning of which we can hardly fail to think. On that spot we cannot but be reminded of the day which forever checked the English dominion in France, when the Maid stood by at the consecration of the king for whom she had opened a pathway to his crown, and when Englishmen were driven to strive to wipe out the moral effect of that great rite by a fantastic coronation of their own king, not at Rheims but at Paris. Yet it may be some comfort to reflect that the formulas of the august ceremonial were borrowed from ourselves, and that the kings of the French were fain to be admitted to their office with rites which were at first devised for the sovereigns of the Island Empire.

To write the early history of Rheims would be almost to write the early history of the Frankish Kingdom. We can hardly turn to a page of Frankish history without lighting on some mention of the metropolitan city. A king is to crowned or to be buried; a saint is to be translated or a synod is to be held; a primate is to be appointed or to be deposed, and all Gaul and half Europe is in excitement about the merits of the several candidates. In the tenth century especially, when the see of Rheims had attained something like the position of a German ecclesiastical principality, the revolutions of the Archbishropric, each commonly involving a siege of the city, well nigh divide the interest with the revolutions of the kingdom. Nor is Rheims less fertile in matters of more purely ecclesiastical concern; it has its crop of saints and of miracles of which any church in Christendom might be proud. Let us take one out of many. A band of sacrilegious Northmen, bent on plundering the city and the minster of Saint Remigius without its walls, were kept then from their wicked purpose by a preternatural mist of three days which hindered them from finding their way either to the minster or to the city. But the main historical interest of Rheims mainly grows out of the connection of the city and its Primates with the conversion of the German conquerors of Gaul. It is with a true instinct that the crowning group of statues on the west front of the metropolitan church represents Hlodwig in the font, his Christian wife on one side of him, and the officiating Primate on the other. The legend of the miraculous oil—who does not remember Mr. Froude and Saint Ampull?—is possibly due to the inventive brain of Hincmar; but it is certain that the baptism of Hlodwig made the fortune of Rheims. It was no doubt the memory of that great event which made Rheims so often chosen for royal consecrations and royal burials, till, under the Parisian dynasty, it became the one place where a king of the French could be rightly admitted to his office. And whatever may have been Remigius' other claims to sanctity, we may suspect that, had he not had the good fortune to baptize the first Frankish king, he might never have become the patron of his city, and the minster which bears his name might have been dedicated under some other invocation. But one special feature in the history of Rheims, the almost habitual way in which it was chosen as the seat of ecclesiastical synods, was no doubt, partly at least, owing to its geographical position. The city was conveniently placed for the assembling of prelates from both the Eastern and Western kingdoms. It lay not far from their common frontier, and it possessed the advantages of lying within the boundaries of the weaker State of the two, and of being the seat of a prelate who came nearer than any other west of the Maes to the position of an ecclesiastical sovereign.

The interest of Rheims, historical and architectural, is pretty nearly divided between the two great churches of the city. Those two churches, it will be remembered, were confounded in a grotesque passage of Dean Stanley, who characteristically went on to build up an elaborate theory on his own blunder. But any one who, even without going to Rheims, has paid common attention to ecclesiastical history, knows how to distinguish the two. No two churches can be more different in their aspect. The metropolitan church of Our Lady, the seat of the long line of Primates of Belgic Gaul and Premier Peers of France, is well known as one of the noblest churches of Gaul and of Christendom. The church with which it seems most natural to compare it is the nearly contemporary cathedral of Amiens. Each has the advantage, as much to be prized in an artistic as to be regretted in an historical point of view, of being a perfect and almost untouched specimen of a single style, and that the beautiful French style of the thirteenth century. Both these noble buildings are intensely French; neither shows any sign of that approach to English or Norman work of which we can see some clear traces at Laon. All the distinctive characteristics of the great French churches come out strongly in both of them; the apse and its surrounding chapels, the vast portals of the western front, the great rose windows of the transepts. In point of height Amiens surpasses Rheims; but we are not sure that this excess of height is wholly an advantage on the side of Amiens. The vast height of Amiens not only cuts off all hope of a central tower, but deprives the church of any adequate towers at all. The western towers of Amiens, if towers we may call them, strive, feebly and with imperfect success, to rear themselves above the ridge of that mighty roof. At Rheims two noble and well-proportioned towers, still expecting their unfinished spires, form the proper finish of the building. In short, while Amiens outside is simply shapeless, Rheims forms as well-designed a whole as any church can which lacks that crown of the central tower which English and Norman eyes will always crave as indispensable to a perfect outline. The vast height of Amiens, again, makes the transept fronts look almost like towers, while at Rheims real fronts with side towers, like those of Bordeaux and Rouen, have been designed and partly carried up. In the internal effect Amiens must claim the first place; the majesty of its vast scale and faultless proportion puts it above competition. Yet Rheims treads close upon its heels, and in some of its arrangements it is perhaps more satisfactory. The proportions of the arcade, triforium, and clecestory at Rheims are admirably managed, and the pillars are better and more truly Gothic than those at Amiens. The huge floriated capitals, however, are certainly disproportioned, and they arrest the eye more strongly than the capitals of clustered pillars ought to do. In point of furniture Rheims has nothing to set against the unrivalled stalls and sculptures of Amiens. But Rheims, like Saint Ouens, seems to us to gain greatly, both inside and out, from the absence of those chapels between the buttresses of the nave which in some churches were designed from the beginning, and which at Amiens are a later addition. At Amiens by this means the bold simplicity of the ranges of buttresses at Rheims and Saint Ouens has been exchanged for a flat wall.

A great deal of the internal effect of Rheims cathedral is due to its great store of rich and early stained glass and to the admirable color of its stone. It is a church through which one may walk day after day and find new beauties at every visit. And it is pleasant too to sit and study the exquisite work of the west front, its harmonious proportions, its noble doorway and rose windows, its ranges of sculpture adapted to the architecture and not thrusting themselves forward to its prejudice. And we need not say that there is no lack of historic interest in a church which has witnessed the crowning of so many kings, and where the interest of the two latest coronations is certainly not the least. Here Louis the Sixteenth and Charles the Tenth received the crown which each was in different ways to lose. Here Louis the Eighteenth forbore to seek the outward ensigns of a kingship which he, alone of the three brothers, contrived to keep to the end of his days. And it is with a strange feeling that we tread the forsaken chambers of the palace, standing, through so many changes of the last forty years, swept and garnished, ready for the next ruler who may deem the consecrating oil of Rheims to be a needful part of his investiture. Yet, with all this, a higher interest still attaches to the other great church of Rheims, the famous Abbey of Saint Remigius, "the mickle minster at Remys" as it stands recorded in the language of our ancient chronicles. To an ordinary observer there is no comparison between the two churches. Without, instead of the noble towers of the metropolitan church, Saint Remigius presents an outline which is absolutely shapeless; a long awkward length of roof is broken only by a difference of height in the roof itself, and by way of towers there is nothing beyond two insignificant turrets flanking the west front. Within, instead of the uniform style and soaring height of the cathedral, we have a building whose main feature is in its enormous breadth, and whose architecture, simple and massive, is a mere patchwork of various dates. The tomb and shrine of the saint himself, which by unusual good luck have weathered all storms, are fine in themselves, but of late eate and workmanship, the tomb being surrounded by figures representing those twelve Peers of France, temporal and ecclesiastical, who were extemporized, as it would seem, to suit the convenience of Philip Augustus. Yet, as the eye ranges over the wide expanse of the "mickle minster," it soon learns to feel that excess of breadth, coupled with the vast length of Saint Remigius, has in it an element of majesty of a different kind, no less then excess of height. The eye also soon picks out much detail of no small beauty, and it rests with greater satisfaction still on parts of the building which, though they have small claims to artistic beauty, have an interest not easily surpassed alike in the history of art and in the general history of Europe. The mere antiquity of the building would alone make it worth a pilgrimage. The nave and transepts of Saint Remigius are among the few buildings on so great a scale which belong to the first half of the eleventh century. By their side the metropolitan church seems comparatively modern. The two hundred years which separate them saw no small revolutions in the building art. Saint Remigius indeed cannot go back, any more than the cathedral, to the old days of Meriwings and Karlings. No stone remains in either church to witness to the one day when Rheims beheld the consecration of an Emperor. It is not quite clear which of the two minsters was the scene of the great rite of 816, when Pope Stephen drew near to the city, when Louis, already King and Cæsar by every temporal title, went forth to meet the Pontiff, bowed himself thrice before him, led him to the church and received the Imperial Crown and the Imperial unction at his hands. But in neither case does the existing church contain any portion which the eyes of that Pope and that Cæsar could have looked upon. Far different is it with the next time when a Pope and a Cæsar met in the metropolis of Belgic Gaul. In 1049 "the mickle minster at Remys," begun in 1005, had been brought to perfection by its Abbot Heremar. A goodly assemblage, indeed, was gathered for its hallowing. A Pope, and that Pope Leo the Ninth, came to perform the ceremony; an Emperor, and that Emperor Henry the Third, formed one of a congregation gathered from all parts of Western Christendom. Few assemblies could be more illustrious than the Synod gathered at the bidding of such a Pontiff and such a Cæsar. One thing that specially strikes us is that in the list of prelates and ambassadors no mention occurs of the King of Paris, and only a very secondary mention of the Primate of Rheims. The Metropolitan of Trier was there; so were the Metropolitans of Lyons and of Besancon—these two last still cities of the Empire not yet swallowed up by the Parisian Maelstrom. But the prelate of Rheims itself is placed lowest on the primatial list, and Pope and Emperor seem to have held their Synod by their own authority without any reference to the Capetian King. What, they might well ask, was he in the presence of the Lord of the World and the worthy Pontiff of his choosing? When Sun and Moon shone side by side in all their brightness, such lesser lights might well withdraw their shining. For once in the world's history, the successor of Augustus and the successor of Peter sat side by side to judge the nations and their rulers. For once the two swords clashed not with one another, but were drawn to smite with a common blow a host of ecclesiastical and moral offenders. Most of them were the princes or prelates within the Parisian kingdom, and among them the sentence went forth which forbade William the Norman to aspire to the marriage of his Flemish kinswoman. And among the crowd which filled the minster stood three ambassadors of England, one of whom, Duduc, the Saxon Bishop of Somersetshire, first raised to dignity by the Danish Cnut, and now sent by the English Eadward to the Frankish Henry and the Lotharingian Bruno, might seem in a special way to represent on Gaulish soil the union of all the branches of the Teutonic race. And the stones on which they gazed we can gaze on still; the massive arches and rude capitals of the church which Leo hallowed are still there, partly disguised by additions of the next age, but still essentially unaltered, forming one of the most living witnesses of an age of which so few great architectural works remain. And yet another thought occurs to connect those massive arches with the history of our country. Twelve years later Gyrth and Tostig and Ealdred stopped there on their return from their Roman pilgrimage, and there Burchard, the son of Ælfgar, the grandson of Leofric, was buried in the churchyard of the minster. To the heart of an Englishman the thought of Pepes and Cæsars hardly speaks with so much force as the thought that the stones on which he is gazing were gazed at in all the freshness of their first days by the stainless hero of his own land.

And yet Rheims contains one piece of antiquity besides which even the minster of Saint Remigius may seem modern. The *Porta Martis*, the old Roman gate, still survives, speaking of days when Popes were as yet unknown, when Cæsars still bowed, not at the shrine of a Christian saint, but at the altar of the father of Rome's founder. The genuine fragment is a noble one, but will it be believed that the demon of restoration has seized even on this venerable relic, and that modern work, modern pillars, modern capitals, are brought into close neighborhood with the grand, if shattered, remains of the time which has so utterly passed away.

Other objects of interest, both ecclesiastic and domestic, may be found in Rheims, but these are the chief. A city which can show one church of such artistic perfection as the Metropolitan Church, and another of such surpassing historic interest as the "mickle minster," claims a high place, indeed, among the historte cities of Christendom.

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12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·26
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
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Losses paid, 1869, Jan. 1, 1870	1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

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United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,948·00
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Cash in Bank and Office	247,620·00
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No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3¾ by 8¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅛ by 9¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6¼ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,867,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water power, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1429, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

BEECHER ON CHIPMONKS.

Did you ever assist in removing an old stone wall? Did you ever stand by in a musing mood while rougher hands and stronger arms than yours wrought at the task?

It is an old, old wall. Twenty years have parties been at work at it, yes, forty years or more. In those days, and on the farm that I am thinking of, a wall was built as much to get rid of the stone as to form a partition. Great flat slabs at the bottom were quite buried under the soil, which had gradually sifted in upon them. Then came the great round boulders and stones of every mould, worn smooth by the weather, or rather stones which would have been smooth if nature had not chosen them to practice her pencil en. For see, what color there is in that dark grey heap of stones, when you look closely—black, brown of many shades, yellow, green, greenish white, red, and greys of every tint—these show what an eye for color nature has. The colors are not laid on, but grown on. They are the smiles and blushes of lichens. What luxurious lives these stone mosses must have, eating and drinking the air, and putting their arms around stones as a mother would around her babes, going to sleep on them all winter, and laughing all summer! The wind cannot shake them, for they have no branches; worms cannot blight them, as they have neither leaves nor blossoms; moles and grubs cannot cut off their roots, as they have none. Their very names are disused, and people call them weather-stains.

But away goes a part of the wall to the prying of the crow-bar. Stand from under! Here comes the heap—rolling, sliding, pitching headlong, and behold! You have uncovered a city! Lazy, unsunned spiders drag their big round bellies off in bewilderment for a hiding place. Centipedes wriggle right and left in downright haste. Bright black-mailed bugs flash in the light for a second and are gone. Ants, one, two, three kinds, rush and race with fiery indignation. Here are grubs, worms, cocoons, webs, trails, that indicate a kind of highway; here are nests of leaves and sticks, and from a cosy corner upstairs, cupboard-like, roll out the shucks and shells of former stores, and nuts of several kinds fall down (like old creeds in modern hands) retaining their perfect form but with all the meat eaten out of them long ago. And so it is along the whole line of wall, up the slope, over the hill, far along the border of the farm, it is one vast stone city for the smaller folk. Here is your Petræa, a city hewn out of stone.

What joy is this wall to Trip and to Trip's young master! Trip has chased a woodchuck into the wall, and every day he lives in hope of catching him. The woodchuck has spent the summer there. He goes out every morning for his clover, his salad, and his melons. At a suitable time Trip takes after him with an alacrity of throat and leg that leave nothing to be desired; and every time he reaches the wall just in time to bite at the shadow of a tail. Alas! the world is full of shadows to man and dog. Our opportunities vanish just as we are prepared to seize them. Trip got up earlier, but the clover-eater yet earlier. Trip was in earnest, but woodchuck still more so. Trip ran for another's life, but marmot for his own. I can read in Trip's eyes what he is thinking:—"This is just my luck, always a minute too late; I'll catch him next time, see if I don't! He's a coward anyhow." And he trots back to the house with his tongue out, to brag to the other dogs what he almost did. After all Trip is not so unlike human beings as one would think. Boys are not smart enough to catch old rats, experienced squirrels, woodchucks, and diplomatic crows.

Speaking of squirrels and boys, I am reminded of a letter:—

NORTH BRANFORD, Conn., Feb. 17, 1870.—Dear Sir:—Knowing you take an interest in all things animate and inanimate, from the pebble to the pyramid, from the mouse to the mastadon, I write you what I do not believe you have ever learned (though I am free to admit you know a good many things), viz., something about the habits of the chipmonk, or cheeping squirrel.

Of course you know it burrows in the ground, but do you know anything of the subterranean, labyrinthian windings, of its chambers, cells, etc.? Of the quantities of walnuts, chestnuts, pepperage stones, berries of various kinds, seeds of skunk-cabbage, rye, corn, dog-wood, plums, etc., sometimes found in these cells? Do you know that these subterranean passages are from three to four feet below the surface, so as to get below the frost, and are a rod or more in length, with diverging passages to their granaries or store-rooms, dormitories, sky-parlors, etc.?

Do you know that by digging to these store-rooms you will find perhaps a peck of walnuts, chestnuts, corn, etc., as the case may be? Do you know that the beds in their sleeping apartments are fit for a king to lie upon, being made up of moss, leaves, and fine grasses? And lastly, do you know that a chipmonk can carry three walnuts in his mouth at a time? Now if you knew before all I have told you, I have written in vian. Yours truly, R. CLARK.

Let me ask some questions of our Branford friend, who will accept our thanks for a letter which shows that he has eyes and a habit of using them. Do you know that the ground squirrel's name is *Tamias shiatus?* Here you have been all your life calling it chipmonk, or chipmuck, or chip, or chipping squirrel, or ground squirrel, striped squirrel, to be told in the book it is written *Tamias shiatus.* How sweet is knowledge!

Did you know that the Hackee, for that is another name, can carry seven hickory nuts instead of three? I did. They eat three and then carry four in the pouch and mouth—that's seven. Did you know that they always bite off the nib or sharp ends of the walnut before empouching them? They do, and they carry four instead of three only, in pouches and mouth.

Did you know that after retiring to their subterranean apartments, when cold sets in, they do not come out again, not once, until spring returns, and yet they do not, like the marmot, go to sleep, but maintain a life like Dr. Kane, in his ship, in the long Arctic night! Do you know that the weasel is the most dreaded and destructive of all chipmonk's enemies, following him down through the winding of his hole, into his chambers, smashing his head with its teeth, and then leaving his murdered corpse uneaten though not unburied?

Especially, did you know that the first time that ever I fired a gun, it was at a "chippy," and that I did not hit him? My father it was that let me trot behind him, a seven or eight-year-old, while he hunted through the fields. How my nerves screwed up when he took aim! and what a crash in my over-sensitive ear was the report! It was always painful, and always an irresistible fascination. And so, one day, returning home, out ran a bold chipmonk, and coursed along the wall with trailing tail, then mounting a stone, tail cock up, he said:—"Hit me, hit me, hit me, he, he!" "Here, Henry, do you want to shoot?" "Yes, sir—no—yes, I do." "Get behind me—let the gun rest on my shoulder—now take aim—come, pull the trigger, or he'll be off."

I shut up one eye in a manner that carried the other with it. I opened both. The tears came. The squirrel seemed six or seven squirrels whirling round in the air. I took aim but it would not stay aimed. Somehow, I saw the sky, the stone wall, a great mullen stalk, the squirrel, and twenty other things all in a jig. Bang went the gun. "Chigger-ree-ree" went the squirrel as he dived down, laughing, into a hole.

Well, I've seen many a minister do the same thing with a sermon, and feel as satisfied as I did. To be sure I had not hit anything, but I had made a splendid noise.

Yes sir, I did know all that you ask, and a few things besides, which I will save up lest you write me another letter, and I have nothing left to say. Thank you for the letter. I will thank anybody for letters rehearsing what they have found out by their own wits, and with their own senses.—*From the Church Union.*

What is to Happen in 1870.

The new number of "Zadkiel's" prophetic almanac is made the subject of humorous comment in *Once a Week.* It says:—

"The Emperor of the French, according to a carefully cast nativity by Zadkiel, is in no danger of troubling Charon with a fare for twelve months at least. Objection could be taken to the irreverence of the prophet in saying of an Emperor, 'the year 1870 opens favorably for the imperial native'—native being irretrievably associated with 'nigger' in the British mind, and especially with that particular development of nigger which was in attendance on a certain knowing major whose memory is ever green. But when the conclusion of the horoscope declares 'the year is prosperous to him generally,' much may be forgiven. Then, again, what comfort must be conveyed by the sentence, 'In June he is troubled by the press.' To an emperor writhing daily under such torture as can be inflicted by venomous censors with an epigrammatic turn of mind, the inference of eleven months' 'kef' ought to be soothing in the extreme. 'In August,' continues the seer, 'he increases his armies, and will be full of warlike dispositions, and, if at war, he will gain some battle.' Happily, there has always been much virtue in an 'if,' though a fool was the first to discover the fact, and we take comfort. Altogether, his Imperial Majesty has every reason to be satisfied with Zadkiel; and if sublunary honors may be conferred with propriety on a man who is on intimate terms with Jupiter and other leading planets, Napoleon should recognize Tao Sze the next time he is distributing bits of ribbon.

"If the stars are thus favorable to the French Cæsar, their aspect is menacing towards the next greatest European sovereign, King William of Prussia. His Majesty is doomed. In May next, his planetary condition is terribly bad, as is indicated by the following awful symptoms:—'Moon opposition Mars, zod. con. 73 deg. 10 min., and M. C. square Mars, zod. con. 73 deg. 10 min.' Dreadful as this appears, worse remains behind; for Zadkiel continues:—'And as Saturn will be this month retrograding over his ascendant, we may hardly hope he will long escape the hour when he shall hear the great summons.'

"Under such circumstances the seer is probably justified in adding the solemn warning, 'Let him therefore prepare.' It looks almost like profanity to hint in reference to this serious matter that the prediction may contain both 'bane and antidote,' especially the latter. Something might possibly be done by 'squaring' Mars; if that disreputable luminary could be induced for a consideration to refrain from misbehaving with 'zod. con.'—whoever she may be—the king might escape; and Count Bismark ought to look to it at once. Though the Berlin exchequer has not benefited by the recent high tide, the Prussians would make an effort in behalf of their grim old God-fearing drill-sergeant. It seems odd to suggest such a slangy terrestrial operation as 'squaring' in connection with celestial bodies, but the practice seems to prevail in the upper circles, for Zadkiel plainly states, in his predictions for February, that 'on the 6th of this month Saturn will square the Sun.' There are other monarchs 'in a parlous state,' as well as he of Prussia. The kings of Saxony and Italy would do well to follow the grave advice given by Zadkiel to King William, and 'make their souls,' as an Irishman would say, with as little delay as possible. They are both astrologically referred to in the month of March as 'if now living,' and that phrase is as intelligible as it is ominous. The oracle has something to say about the great republic as well as about our petty European sovereigns. A total eclipse of the moon on the 12th July, combined with certain objectionable proceedings of Saturn and Mars at that period, threatens to produce lamentable results. 'There seems reason,' says Zadkiel, 'to expect some serious quarrel with these people, the Americans, who seem more susceptible of planetary influence than most others. I judge they will pick a quarrel with some other nation; but I hope it will not be with England. Yet we should be prepared for the worst. It is more likely to be with Spain.' Our prophet is here a little incoherent; but there is consolation in the last sentence.

* * * "The care of Zadkiel does not fail in noticing even trivial matters affecting the person. Thus, he tells people unlucky enough to call the 21st of January their birthday that, during the coming year, they will be 'liable to injuries, and may break a leg or meet with other accidents;' and those born on the 16th of March are adjured to 'guard against scalds, to the feet especially.' Nobody can gainsay the need of this piece of advice, but it might have been more general in its application with great advantage. It is not exclusively people born on the 16th of March that are prone to get into hot water. Humanity in general has a surprising propensity to put its foot in it, in season and out of season.

"It is Saturn, by the way, who does most of the mischief, great and small; and he does it by making inconvenient halts every now and then, on his way through space, just as if he were a drunken old carrier, calling at ever so many public houses on the road, and getting unpleasantly tipsy in each. For example, the 'Voice of the Stars' for April whispers, 'Saturn will be stationary on the 7th, and he will then inflict many evils on Spain, Hungary, Dalmatia, Tuscany, etc., such as uproars of the people and many other misfortunes.' The obvious remedy is the appointment of a planetary policeman, with strict injunctions to compel this reprobate and degenerate Krenos to fulfil his proper mission, and 'move on'—nay, in the words of a forgotten chant of some renown in its day, to 'push along, keep moving.' Pains are taken by Zadkiel to point out the particular days on which the 'lunar influences' indicate that business ought to be done with particular sets of people. But it does not seem apparent why the moon should be the guiding influence in such matters, unless in the case of one resorting to an attorney. Then, indeed, Luna must be the ruling planet, and lunatic the proper name of the client. Need it be observed that the writer of this paper consulted Zadkiel with assiduous care, and transmitted his manuscript on a day when the stars were propitious?"

—Prince Edward county in the province of Ontario, has no debt, no toll-gates, and no whisky, but it has good roads and light taxes.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 9 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and Intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 9:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:30, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane. The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4½ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.
For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 24 SOUTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. 1 25 EDWIN CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Coinmbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Cerry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 101 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Wednesday, March 2,
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Dress Goods, Linen Cambric Hdkfs, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Under Garments, Clothing, Linens, Embroideries, Notions, Stock of Millinery, etc. 2 28 2t

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—TO CLOSE A PARTNERship Account.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, March 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

Nos. 1 and 2. 2 Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 2119 and 2121 Ellsworth street, above Twenty-firs street, Twenty-sixth ward. All those 2 three-story brick messuages and lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Ellsworth street, 215 feet east of Twenty-second street, Nos. 2119 and 2121; each lot containing in front 15 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth 72 feet to a 4-feet wide alley, leading into Twenty-second street, with the free use and privilege thereof. They will be sold separately. Each subject to a yearly ground rent of $72. Rent for $240 a year each.

Nos. 3 and 4. Two Two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 2112 and 2114 Alter street, in the rear of the above. All those two two-story brick messuages and lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Alter street, 215 feet east of Twenty-second street, Nos. 2112 and 2114; each lot containing in front 14 feet, and extending in depth 50 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, leading into Twenty-second street, with the free use and privilege thereof. They will be sold separately. Each subject to a yearly ground rent of $30. Rent for $168 a year each.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 26 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC PRISONS.

Annual Report of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons publish annually a "Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy." This work has just been published for the present year. It contains much valuable information.

The journal refers to the purposes of the society, and claims that the society has been instrumental in effecting many reforms in the management of prisons. It says:—

"Now, while this society has been unostentatiously engaged in the good work which it professed to have in view, the value of that good has constantly increased, by the development of the miseries which were almost hidden behind the greater and more obvious evils. And it may be added that while philanthropists for a time limited their exertions, and their views and hopes, to a diminution of the crying miseries of public prisons, those exertions lead them to consider how imprisonment might be converted from a simple brutal instrument of public vengeance to a means of individual improvement, and, in proportion to the number of those individuals, to an occasion of public benefit. So that the prison, instead of being a pest house of incurables, should become a moral infirmary, where the dignity of man being rightly respected, the offending member of society might be received, nursed, and restored to the community in soundness of principles and purity of morals."

Referring to the County Prison, the journal says:—

"The members of the Committee on the County Prison report about seven hundred visits a year from their individual members. There are about two hundred visits also made by ladies, who regularly visit the cells of the females and produce much good. Within the year the committee have had evidence of great moral reform in several prisoners; and a letter from one thus improved shows how much may be effected by moral suasion and how much of practical ordinary school lessons may be imparted. As these letters are not numerous, their publication is withheld lest the fact of publication make known to others the writer's condition. When there is an opportunity to deal with the conscience and common sense of a prisoner alone, without any one to hear the lesson or to comment upon it to the prisoner in the absence of the teacher, a good effect is almost invariably produced. Separate confinement, that is, the separation of one prisoner from all others, is the condition of success; and that condition having been found in the Female Department, more success has attended efforts to improve female convicts than has been obtained among the males, who are crowded together several in a cell, though it is evident that, in the County Prison, good service, faithful, conscientious labors among the male convicts, are to be credited to the excellent visitors."

The Eastern Penitentiary is referred to as follows:—

"The visits of the Committee on the Penitentiary to the cells and to the occupants of the cells in that great reservoir of the punished (and we wish we could say of the penitent), are more numerous than are those of the County Prison. The committee at the Penitentiary is more numerous, and the labor is more promising, as the prisoners have a longer lease of their cells, and are by the discipline of the place made to depend more upon their kind visitors. The fruits of these labors are necessarily more abundant at the Penitentiary, from the fact of the better and more secret interviews of the visitors. Great good we have occasion to know has been done by these visitors, not only in making the unfortunate and guilty inmates of the cells feel that they may be helped forward, and that feeling is strengthened and augmented by the pure sympathy which the visitors manifest in their condition, and especially in them as human beings."

The statement of the visits by members of the Committee on the Eastern Penitentiary shows that the work has not been neglected. This, however, does not include a statement of the visits by the ladies, who are unremitting in their attendance:—Visits, 443; in cells, 3421; indoors, 3517; separate, 4443. The journal, in referring to the great work accomplished by Mr. William J. Mullen, who is the agent of the society and a member of the Board of Inspectors of the County Prison, says:—

"Some thousands of cases were settled by Mr. Mullen in 1869; many more than in former years, owing to some new arrangements of the committing magistrates. Something of the appreciation which the society has of Mr. Mullen's services may be inferred from the fact that it is not thought possible for any prison society to exercise its full power, and produce the good results of which it is capable, without just such an agent. It may not be improper here to state that the whole number of persons whose release was, in 1869, procured by Mr. Mullen, was 3796. It would startle an inexperienced person to see the list of offenses for which that great number was committed. It is humiliating to a human being of any sensitiveness to see in how many ways man may violate the laws."

The journal refers at length to the necessity of the House of Correction, the enlargement of the County Prison, and things that call for improvement relative to the duties of aldermen. Interesting items of necrology, and extracts from foreign reports, especially Ireland and Scotland, are appended, and the entire work is one of interest, and well worthy of perusal. Referring to the Legislature the journal says:—

"We confidently expect that the Legislature will initiate and perfect 'bills' relative to prisons and penitentiaries and their discipline, and will insure a great amelioration of the condition of prisoners. The plan of commutation is one which has for a long time received the approval of this society, and it cannot be doubted that, as it has commenced, though only with penitentiaries, it will be improved and applied to all the prisons of the State."

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD GRAIN DEPOT.—The extensive and well-built frame structure situated on the north side of Market street, on the west bank of the Schuylkill, erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the purposes of a vast grain depository, is at length completed, at a cost of over $400,000. The timber used in the construction of this warehouse is all of the best quality, well seasoned, and well put together, whilst as a protection against fire the sides and roof are slated. The new depot is 555 feet long, 125 feet wide, and 82 feet in height. There are laid down six tracks sufficient to accommodate 600 cars at one time. There are six rows of platform bins, each holding 450 bushels, or one car load. Running across the building, and underneath the bins, are ways for wagons. A wagon can load 100 bushels in three minutes. Wheat and oats are already in the bins, and are being daily received and discharged. Besides all these facilities for transferring grain, there is room within the building for tiering 25,000 barrels of flour.

COUNTERFEIT BANK BILLS.—Notwithstanding the immense and severe penalty provided by the laws of Congress for the punishment of parties engaging in counterfeiting United States notes, nevertheless there are many persons now employed in this business, and at certain periods the country is flooded with their paper. Just now three different kinds of bogus notes are in circulation, one a $10 counterfeit on the Third National Bank, another a $2 bill on the Sixth National Bank, and the other a $5 bill altered to a $20 on the Consolidation National Bank. The first may be detected by the absence of the letter c in National Currency on the right and border near the top of the note. The second is a poor attempt at the "spurious," and almost tells on itself, whilst the latter, being an alteration of a genuine $5, is not easily discovered, and is apt to deceive even experts. Our business men and citizens should make note of this and act prudently.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—Professor Morton will deliver the sixth lecture of the second series of this course at the Academy of Music this evening. The subject will be "Solar Eclipses," and the lecture will be illustrated by photographic views and interesting experiments. This lecture will undoubtedly be one of the most entertaining and instructive of the whole series.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—We would call the attention of the fine art collectors, and lovers of paintings generally, to a peremptory sale of a small private collection of oil paintings and water color drawings on Thursday of this week, March 3, at Barker's Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, New York.

REMOVAL.—The well-known auctioneers, Martin Brothers, late of M. Thomas & Sons, have removed from No. 529 Chesnut street to their elegant new store at No. 704 Chesnut street, where they have every facility for carrying on their fast increasing trade.

BRUTALITY OF HUSBANDS.—That a society for the prevention of cruelty to wives is sadly needed is every day becoming more apparent, and it is, in our opinion, high time that some severe mode of punishment was inaugurated for those brutish bipeds whose natures are too cowardly to allow them to combat with a creature of their own gender, but who vent their anger upon their poor suffering wives, who oftimes are broken in health and heart by constant labors to support their swinish lords in idleness. This morning the police of the Seventh district report no less than three cases of wife-beating.

William Crouse, residing on Third street, above Poplar, whilst filled with beer on Saturday night, beat his life's partner in a shameful manner. Officer Bissing arrested William, and took him before Alderman Becker, who committed him to answer.

Late the same night, Officer Mulligan was attracted by cries of murder to the residence of Peter Marks, Callowhill street, near Fourth, where, on entering, he found Peter castigating his wife. Peter was at once taken into custody, and yesterday Alderman Toland committed him in default of $600 bail to answer.

William Bannister, a resident of St. John's court, forgetting his marital vows, also attempted to flog her he had promised to protect. Fortunately she escaped his clutches and had him arrested. Alderman Toland held him in $600 bail to answer.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS.—Jacob Peters, aged sixty-six years, died on the 25th instant of typhoid pneumonia, at his residence, No. 1424 Marlborough street. Deceased was well known in connection with the old omnibus lines. His father established the line of omnibuses running from the Exchange to Girard College, and after his death his son, Jacob Peters, continued the business for a time. Deceased was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Sheriff, and was defeated by Samuel Allen, the Whig candidate. This was about the year 1855. Mr. Peters, at the time of the establishment of the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Passenger Railway Company, was elected superintendent of the road, and held that position up to the time of his death. He was a man highly respected, and had a host of friends.

Yesterday Peter Maison, aged sixty years, one of the oldest biscuit bakers of this city, died at his residence. Deceased for many years carried on business at No. 214 North Front street, where he was succeeded by Theodore Wilson, Esq., the present proprietor of the bakery. Deceased was a gentleman highly respected for his many estimable qualities.

ROUGHS AND ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning a party of roughs entered the lager beer saloon of C. Siegle, Third street, above Race, and called for drinks. The proprietor, seeing they were all intoxicated, refused to sell them any liquor, when one of the number picked up an earthen spittoon and hurled it at him. It missed the mark, however, and struck a large glass mirror, which it smashed into minute particles. Not satisfied with this, they then assaulted Siegle and beat him severely. From Third street they proceeded to the saloon of one Wuerflein, on Arch street, above Second, and acted in a similarly disgraceful manner. After they had beaten Wuerflein to insensibility, they searched the place, and found concealed behind the counter a box containing $300 in gold, which they immediately seized and left with. Later in the day Michael Deegan and Edward Mooney were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair. They will have a hearing at the Central Station at two o'clock to-day.

A ROUGH CUSTOMER.—Officer Connell, of the Seventh district, yesterday arrested an individual, giving his name as John Baxter, at St. John and Wood streets, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The inebriate, fellow at first stoutly resisted the officer, hitting him in the eye and otherwise punishing him. Connell persevered, and placing the "nippers" on him started for the station-house. Before proceeding many yards Baxter expressed penitence and asked that the nippers might be removed, promissing that he would offer no further resistance. The humane officer was about complying with this request when Baxter again assaulted him. This was too much for Connell, and with more force than politeness he again started his man off, and marched him into the presence of Alderman Toland, who committed him in default of $600 bail to answer.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—A man residing at No. 2222 Filbert street, whose name is not at present ascertainable, met death suddenly this A. M. It appears that on awakening he called on his wife for a drink, and she handed him some wine. He took the glass and hastily swallowed the liquor. Directly afterwards he was seized with coughing, and in a few minutes expired. The Coroner will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

HUNGER AND THEFT.—A poor unfortunate, named John Kelly, was arrested in Second Street Market, below Pine street, on Saturday last, for the theft of two pieces of pork, valued at $5, from a butcher named Meyer. On being questioned at the station house, he stated that he was penniless, friendless, and hungry, and that actual want drove him to the committal of the theft. He was sent to prison in default of $800 bail.

DECEASE OF A MEMBER OF THE BAR.—Edmund D. Wakeling, Esq., a rising member of the legal profession, and connected with the law firm of Wakeling Brothers, died after a short illness, on Saturday last, at his residence Frankford. He was a student formerly under Charles E. Lex, Esq., and had shown sterling ability in several important cases. A large circle of friends will regret his untimely demise.

A COOL PROCEEDING.—On Saturday afternoon a teamster in the employ of Messrs. Dennison & Co. left his loaded dray standing at Penn and Lombard streets, whilst he stepped into an adjacent store to attend to some duties. During his absence an unknown chap stepped up to the dray, and shouldering a box of "yellow metal," valued at $140, made off with it.

DEATH OF A COURT OFFICER.—James Pidgeon, who for several years past has been an officer of the Court of Common Pleas in this city, died at his residence on Saturday last in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a saloon-keeper, and kept an establishment at the corner of Seventh and South streets. He was also one of the veterans of the war of 1812.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About a quarter past 10 o'clock last night, Jerry Grugan, a resident of Barber's court, in the rear of No. 1109 Melon street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, and succeeded in inflicting a wound which will doubtless cause death. He was laboring under an attack of temporary insanity at the time

ADDITIONAL DISCHARGES AT THE MINT.—The process of reducing the force of workmen at the Mint, under instructions from Washington, is still going on. This morning some thirteen men in the melter and refiner's department were notified that their services were no longer required.

PUGILISTIC.—David Connor has been held in $400 by Alderman Morrow, to answer for committing an assault and battery upon John Kirk, at Currant Alley and Locust street, on Saturday night.

A LITERARY THIEF.—Some delver after knowledge on Saturday night removed one of the panels from the covering of a book-stall at Delaware avenue and Arch street, and stole therefrom all the books he could find.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—The police of the Thirteenth district arrested six corner-loungers on Saturday night. Alderman Dehn held them to bail to answer.

AMUSEMENT LICENSES.—During the present month the Mayor has caused to be issued thirty-six amusement licenses, mostly for transient shows.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1032 CHESNUT Street.

GRANT.

The September Letter of the President to Mr. Boutwell—General Grant as a Smoker.

During the revelations which followed the September gold panic, much reference was made to a letter addressed by the President to Secretary Boutwell and left with General Butterfield to be delivered to the Secretary on his return from Massachusetts to Washington, about the middle of September. That letter was alleged to have been an endorsement of the Gould-Corbin theory of high gold. The letter itself is the best proof of its character, and is as follows:—

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 12, 1869.—Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.—Dear Sir:—I leave here to-morrow morning for Western Pennsylvania, and will not reach Washington before the middle or last of next week. Had I known before making my arrangements for starting that you would be in this city early this week, I would have remained to meet you. I am satisfied that on your arrival you will be met by the bulls and bears of Wall street, and probably by merchants, too, to induce you to sell gold or pay the November interest in advance on the one side, and to hold fast on the other. The fact is, a desperate struggle is now making, and each party want the Government to help them out. I write this letter to advise you of what I think you may expect, to put you on your guard. I think, from the lights before me, I would move on without change until the present struggle is over. If you want to write me this week, my address is Washington, Pa. I would like to hear your experience with the factions, at all events, if they give you time to write. No doubt you will have a better chance to judge than I, for I have avoided general discussion on the subject. Yours, truly, U. S. GRANT.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
2 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
2 17wsm§ PHILADELPHIA

DRY GOODS.
SPRING GOODS.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street,
WILL OPEN
TUESDAY, March 1,
Black Grenadines,
Black Silks,
French Prints,
Piques, Percales,
2 28 3t] New Style Robes,
New Styles in Dress Fabrics.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF SALE.
Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.
STORE NOW OPEN.
Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, &c. [2 12tf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 14§

ART SALE.
A R T S A L E.
Gallery of Art, No. 845 Broadway, N. Y.
JOHN H. AUSTIN, AUCTIONEER.
A SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE of HIGHLY VALUABLE
European and American Oil Paintings,
Together with a choice collection of RARE ENGRAVINGS AND WATER COLOR DRAWINGS, to be sold at BARKER'S GALLERY OF ART, No. 845 BROADWAY, THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, March 3. The above comprises admirable examples from the French, Belgian, and Dusseldorf schools, and is the most desirable private collection offered during the present season. Will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, on the 3d of March, commencing at 2 P. M. with the Engravings and Water Colors, and at 7½ P. M. with the Oil Paintings. 2 28 2t

WATCHES.
GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
JAMES GERARD & CO.,
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS),
2 28 mwf§ NEW YORK.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Old-established Business Stand. Four-story brick Tavern and Dwelling, No. 314 Bainbridge street, formerly Shippen street. On Tuesday, March 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that old-established tavern and dwelling and lot of ground situate on the south side of Bainbridge street (formerly Shippen street), west of Third street, No. 314; containing in front on Bainbridge street 49 feet, and extending in depth 111 feet 4 inches, more or less. Subject to an irredeemable ground rent of $100 a year, payable quarterly, in gold. Sale absolute. Possession December, 1871.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 28 1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WANTS.
WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN.—Two (2) FURNISHED ROOMS, without Board (except Breakfast), within fifteen minutes walk of Thirteenth and Chesnut streets. Address giving Reference,
2 26 "H. E. J." this office.
WANTED IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG man. Address JOHN JONES, Box 1870, P. O., in the han writing of the applicant with references. 2 25 6t
$20,000 IN TWO AMOUNTS OF $10,000. $10,000 and $5000 to Loan on Mortgage, at par. Apply to
2 28 2t LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 731 WALNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Revolution—Golladay and Deweese—They are Reported to Have Resigned to Escape Expulsion.

DISASTER.

Terrible News from the Japan Station—The United States Steamer Oneida Reported Lost with 120 Men.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The following General Order has been issued from the head-quarters of the army:—

First. The Senators and Representatives from the State of Mississippi having been admitted to their respective houses of Congress, the command known as the Fourth Military District has ceased to exist.

Second. By direction of the President the State of Mississippi is attached to the Department of the Cumberland, and the officers and troops within the late Fourth Military District will accordingly report to Brevet Major-General Cooke, commanding the department.

Third. The General commanding the late Fourth Military district will complete the records of that district as soon as practicable, and send them to the Adjutant-General of the army, except such military records as should properly be retained at the headquarters of the department, which he will send there.

The act admitting Mississippi is also promulgated in general orders from the headquarters of the army.

Naval Orders.

Captain M. B. Woolsey, detached from the South Atlantic fleet and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander Charles F. Blake, from the Naval Academy, sick leave. Assistant Paymaster Robert H. Spaulding, from the New York Navy Yard, and ordered to Palos.

Surgeon S. Waln, from the Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Paymaster John C. Burnet is ordered to temporary duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Important Decision.

The Supreme Court to-day, in the captured and abandoned property cases from the Court of Claims, decided that the people of the United States were not called on to determine for themselves when the war of rebellion closed, but that August 20, 1866, the date of the President's proclamation declaring the fact, was deemed to be conclusive of the question. This opinion affects a number of cotton cases, and applies to other matters of litigation.

Air-Line Railroad.

The Committee on Railways and Canals decided to-day to report adversely a bill for the construction of a telegraph and railroad from this city to Cleveland, Ohio. They agreed to report favorably on bills for an air-line railroad to New York, and for the construction of a railroad from this city to the Schuylkill river in Schuylkill county, Pa.

The Appropriation Bill.

The Committee on Appropriations took up the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill to-day. They agreed to report in favor of the appropriation of twenty-three thousand dollars to the Swedish Government in consideration of the action of Swedish seamen in saving the lives of some American sailors wrecked in the South Pacific.

Terrible Disaster—Reported Loss of the United States Steamer Oneida with 120 Lives.

Secretary Robeson was informed this morning by the Secretary of State that he had received a telegraphic despatch from the American Consul at Yokohama, that the United States steamer Oneida, on her way to the United States, when off Yokohama, Japan, during a heavy fog, was run into by the British mail steamer Bombay and sunk. One hundred and twenty lives reported as lost. No particulars.

List of her Officers.

The following is the list of officers of the Oneida according to the last Naval Register, although we are unable to say to what extent it may have since been changed:—

Captain, J. B. Creighton.
Lieutenant-Commander, A. W. Muldaur.
Master, Walter Sargent.
Ensigns, J. R. Phelan, C. F. Arnold, J. W. Cowie, M. Bolles, E. W. Very, and J. J. Yates.
Surgeon, James Suddards.
Assistant Surgeon, E. L. Frothingham.
Passed Assistant Paymaster, Thomas L. Tullock, Jr.
First Assistant Engineers, N. B. Littig and Harland Barstow.
Second Assistant Engineers, John Fornance and Henry Snyder.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers, A. D. Radcliffe and J. P. McDonald.
Boatswain, William E. Leeds.
Carpenter, J. D. Pinner.

The Cuban Resolution.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee had another discussion to-day on the Banks Cuban resolution, but without coming to any conclusion adjourned. It was agreed to take a vote on the resolution next Thursday. There is no doubt of the resolution being adopted.

FROM EUROPE.

The New Conservative Leader.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The acceptance of the Conservative leadership of the House of Lords by the Duke of Richmond creates quite a stir in political circles. The conservative organ, the *Standard*, this morning approved of the selection.

More Rioting at Waterford.

DUBLIN, Feb. 28.—The disturbances at Waterford were renewed on Saturday, the supporters of Osborne indulging in the destruction of property and rendering the interposition of the police necessary.

Mr. Burlingame's Funeral.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—On Saturday afternoon the funeral of the late Mr. Burlingame took place in this city. The mandarins who belonged to his embassy, a Russian noble, and the representatives at this court of the United States, France, England, Prussia, and Italy, acted as pall-bearers.

The Pope and Pere Hyacinthe.

ROME, Feb. 28.—The Pope's secularization of Pere Hyacinthe gives general satisfaction.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Burned Propeller—Obituary.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—The propeller New Jersey, which was burned off Shark's Island, was valued at $25,000 and insured for one-half.

Captain Jacob W. Hugg, one of the most prominent and respected shipping masters of this city, died yesterday, aged sixty-nine.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 C & A m 6s,'59		3 sh Leh V R	54¾
10s	86½	100	do	54¾
$5000 Am Gold	115½	200 sh Read R	48½
$500 City 6s, New	101¾	100	do	48½
$800 Leh gold L	91¾	100	do	48¾
$2000 do	91	11	do	48¾

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Vice-President presented resolutions of the Rhode Island and Virginia Legislatures; the former ratifying the fourteenth, and the latter the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Johnston presented the joint resolutions of the Virginia Legislature for a reduction of the tax on tobacco. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Numerous petitions were presented for relief from political disabilities; for the abolition of the franking privilege; and for compensation to Southern claimants for property taken by United States officers.

The following bills were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Edmunds, to amend the act providing for taking the census of the United States, and providing penalties for non-compliance with the law. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Kellogg, to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of fines, penalties, and forfeitures. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

House.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Morrill (Me.), further to prevent the undervaluation of imported merchandise.

By Mr. Smith (Vt.), construing the various bounty acts.

By Mr. Poland, prescribing the form of the enacting and resolving clauses of bills and joint resolutions.

By Mr. Butler (Mass.), to provide for the enforcement of judgments in the lawful money of the United States only.

Also, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect wrecked and abandoned property, etc.

By Mr. Jenckes—To regulate the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States; also, to regulate the civil service.

By Mr. Starkweather, to revive the shipbuilding and commercial interest.

By Mr. Reeves—In relation to the exemption of farmers from special tax as produce brokers.

By Mr. Swann—To continue in force an act relative to the port of Baltimore.

By Mr. Platt, in relation to the Internal Revenue law.

By Mr. Jones (N. C.), for the relief of the citizens of North Carolina from political disabilities.

By Mr. Sheiden (La.), to permit the Louisiana agricultural scrip to be located on the public lands in that State.

By Mr. Butler (Tenn.), to amend the revenue laws so as to relieve the people of the insurrectionary States.

By Mr. Kerr, to prevent and punish frauds in the making and auditing of certain claims against the Government.

By Mr. Cook, to provide for the paving of streets and avenues in Washington and Georgetown.

By Mr. Cullom, to allow the Judges of Wyoming Territory to define their districts.

By Mr. McCormick, in relation to swamp and overflowed public lands in Missouri.

By Mr. Boyd, granting lands in aid of the La Clede and Fort Scott Railroad.

By Mr. Roots, to allow the school trustees of Arkansas to enter lands for school purposes under the Homestead act.

By Mr. Loughridge, to allow an appeal from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court in certain cases.

By Mr. Sawyer, to authorize the Secretary of War to have surveyed the mouth of Shrepee river, Wisconsin.

By Mr. Sargent, to amend the act to reduce the expense of survey and sales of public lands.

Also, to provide increased mail steamship service between California and China.

By Mr. Clarke, to incorporate the Indian Territory and Gulf Railroad Company, etc.

By Mr. Taffe, to aid in the construction of the Fremont and Elkhorn Railroad in Nebraska.

By Mr. Spink (Dakota), to amend an act for constructing wagon roads in Dakota.

The resolution offered last Monday by Mr. McCrary, declaring that section four of the act of March 31, 1868, exempting certain manufacturers from internal taxes, was not intended to embrace within its provisions or to treat as manufacturers pork packers, lard renderers, or others engaged in smoking hams, curing meats, or others known in the provision trade, and refunding the tax already collected, came up next in order, the question being on striking out the refunding clause.

The refunding clause was struck out, and the resolution as amended was, on motion, of Mr. Schenck, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Pomeroy offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to national banks organized since the 1st of January, 1869, the amount of their circulation, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Palmer offered a preamble and resolution instructing the Committee on Banks and Currency to report a general law authorizing the establishment of national banks unrestricted in aggregate number and aggregate circulation, based on such an issue of United States bonds as shall induce the lowest possible reduction of the rate of interest.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over till next Monday.

Mr. Loughridge offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for all the correspondence with Admiral Farragut relating to staff rank in the navy. Adopted.

Mr. Johnson sent up a resolution granting the use of the hall to Paul Bagley for a lecture on the Chinese, but the Speaker decided that, under the rule, the resolution could not be entertained.

Mr. Spink (Dakota) offered a resolution in favor of such tariff for revenue on foreign imports as will incidentally protect domestic manufactures and, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burdens upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Mr. Kelsey (N. Y.) objected to the resolution as mere buncombe, of which the House had had enough. The House, however, seconded the previous question, 76 to 44.

Mr. Wood moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived without a division.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas, 103, nays, 51.

As the vote was being taken the fact became known, and caused much amusement on the Republican side of the House, that while the Democrats generally were voting against the resolution, it had been copied *verbatim* from the national Democratic platform adopted in New York in July, 1868.

FROM CUBA.

Surrender of Insurgents.

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The steamship Bavaria sailed for Hamburg yesterday.

General Santa Anna was sent to Nassau yesterday on board of a Spanish war steamer.

In addition to the party of Colonel Garcia eighty-six more insurgents have surrendered themselves in the Cinco Villas district. The railroad from Neuvitas to San Miguel, which had been torn up in many places by the insurgents, is again in running order. The telegraph lines to Santiago de Cuba, Palma, and Sarreno are also re-established.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Voolver Homicide Case.

OSWEGO, Feb. 28.—Russell F. Voolver, sentenced to four years' imprisonment for manslaughter in the third degree, was indicted for murder. There is much public feeling at the strangeness of the verdict.

Fatal Accident.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—John Kentworthy was killed at Schenectady by railway cars to-day.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 115¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 114¾; do. 1864, do., 113¾; do. 1865, do., 113¾; do. do., new, 112¾; do. 1867, 112¾; do. 1868, 112¾; 10-40s, 112; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 93½; Canton Company, 58¾; Cumberland preferred, 34; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 95½; Erie, 25¾; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 63½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95; Chicago and Rock Island, 119½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191¼. Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Severe Weather.

CONCORD, Feb. 28.—There are about 12 inches of snow here, 14 inches at Plymouth, and 12 inches at Lancaster, and at 8 o'clock this morning it was still snowing. The morning train was late.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—It has been snowing here since Sunday noon, but the weather is mild, and there are but about 4 inches of snow on the ground.

A Dead Ruffian.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The body of John Dean, one of the party of four roughs who rescued a thief from policeman McNamara, three weeks ago, has been found in a dock with a pistol-ball in his head. It is supposed he was shot by the officer, who fired three shots when the attack was made upon him, and that having expired in the hands of his friends while being taken away, they threw the body into the dock.

FOURTH EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Cadetship Investigations—The House Demoralized—Members Resigning on all Sides—A Boston Prize Fight—The St. Louis Public Schools.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Tariff Triumph.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The tariff men had another triumph in the House to-day. Mr. Allison, of Iowa, had a resolution in his pocket, which he failed to get in, declaring that the tariff should be for revenue only, and that its burdens should fall equally upon all. Mr. Schenck, not getting a chance himself, got a delegate from Idaho to offer a resolution declaring that the sense of the House was in favor of a protective tariff as well as a tariff for revenue. Mr. Schenck demanded the previous question. Mr. Wood moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost. The resolution was then passed—yeas, 103; nays, 51.

Golladay and Deweese.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of Golladay, of Kentucky, and Deweese, of North Carolina. They did not learn until this morning that their case before the Military Committee was hopeless. As soon as the fact was made known to them they telegraphed their resignations to the Governors of their respective States.

It is said that several other members are implicated, and that they will also resign to save expulsion. There is no telling now where the matter will stop. A member remarked to day that if the committee continued its investigations the House will find itself without a quorum.

The Public Debt Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The public debt statement will be issued to-morrow, as usual. At present it is impossible to say what will be the showing. The expenditures on account of pensions within the past few days have been very heavy, but the general indications favor a slight decrease.

Official notifications from all the States which have ratified the fifteenth amendment have not yet been received here, which accounts for the delay in the official proclamation.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

By Mr. Osborn, to incorporate the Kansas, Indian Territory, and Gulf Railroad Company, and to enable the Missouri, Fort Scott, and Gulf and the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad Company to unite and construct a single track through the Indian Territory to the Gulf. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. Sumner, to enforce the amendment to the Constitution declaring that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It provides that any person hindering a citizen of the United States on any of these grounds from being registered, from voting, being voted for, or holding office, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5000, and by imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

A refusal to register the name or to receive, count, or give proper legal effect to the vote of any citizen under any pretense of race, color, etc., shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $4000, and by imprisonment of not less than three callendar months, nor more than two years. The United States District Courts are given exclusive jurisdiction in these cases, and are required to enforce the law. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Lewis presented a bill to authorize the authorities of Washington and the District of Columbia to endorse the bonds of the Southern Maryland Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of State to furnish any information in that department as to what legislation is necessary to effect the administration of justice and protect our interests in China and Japan, and whether any funds have been received from those countries which can be applied to the erection of suitable legation buildings, court-houses, and jails; and that the Secretary be requested to make any recommendations on this subject he may deem proper.

Mr. Howard called up the joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage.

A debate ensued upon the amendment reported by the Committee on the Pacific Railroads as a means of making up deficiencies in the amount of lands granted by Congress to extend for ten miles on each side of the road, the limits within which lands may be selected.

Mr. Harlan opposed the bill upon the ground that the railroad had now a sufficient amount of land, and that the reasons for a farther increase were not sufficiently clear.

Mr. Howard explained that the company wanted authority to mortgage not only their line of road but the lands belonging to them under their charter, and that the deficiencies caused by homestead and pre-emption settlers should be made good to the company by their taking up lands within ten miles of the present outer limit.

At 1 o'clock the bill was laid over, and the Funding bill came up in order.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The following is the vote in detail:—

Yeas—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Atwood, Axtell, Beatty, Bingham, Blair, Brooks (N. Y.), Buck, Buffinton, Burdett, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Cake, Cessna, Churchill, Cobb (N. C.), Cook, Conger, Covode, Cullom, Davis, Donley, Dyer, Ferris, Fisher, Garfield, Getz, Hamill, Harris, Hawley, Heaton, Hill, Hoar, Hoge, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones (N. C.), Kelley (Penna.), Kellogg, Kelsey (N. Y.), Ketcham, Knapp, Lafin, Lash, Lawrence, Loughridge, Maynard, McCrary, McGraw, Mercur, Milnes, Moore (Ohio), Moore (Ill.), Moore (N. J.), Morphis, Morrell (Penna.), Morrill (Maine), Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Packard (Ind.), Paine, Palmer, Peirce, Peters, Phelps, Platt, Pomeroy, Prosser, Randall, Sargent, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanks, Sheldon (La.), Smith (Ohio), Smith (Penn.), Smith (Vt.), Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Stiles, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Strong, Swann, Tafe, Tanner, Tillman, Twitchell, Upson, Van Horn, Washburn (Wis.), Washburn (Mass.), Walker, Wheeler, Wilkinson, Willard, Williams, Wilson (Ohio), Witcher, and Woodward—107.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Archer, Biggs